

Oil Producers Meet Next Month

U.S. Acts to Avert OPEC Price Increase

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (WP)—The State Department announced yesterday a diplomatic move, quietly under way for weeks, to persuade oil-producing countries to forego the price increases threatened by OPEC.

Israel Lays as to U.S. UN Vote

By H.D.S. Greenway

TEL AVIV, Nov. 12 (WP)—A Minister Yigal Allon accused the United States of inaction because of its support of a United Nations Security Council declaration criticizing the administration of the occupied territories.

Further oil price increases and said it will probably be discussed by European Economic Community foreign ministers here Monday.



CRACK IN THE DOOR—Samuel Gammon (left), leader of the U.S. delegation, and his aides were met by one of the Vietnamese delegates when they arrived at the Vietnamese Embassy annex in Paris for talks Friday.

Washington Policy Remains Firm

U.S. and Vietnam Hold Talks, First Since the Fall of Saigon

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, Nov. 12 (NYT)—U.S. and Vietnamese diplomats met here today in the first formal talks since the fall of Saigon last year.

Although the goal of the new series of talks has been said to be normalization of relations, today's contacts were considered preliminary to test whether conditions are favorable for full-scale Washington-Hanoi negotiations on the aftermath of the war and postwar issues.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has issued firm instructions that all U.S. comments on the meeting, beyond a bare announcement that it took place, must come from Washington.

Even a U.S. Embassy statement—that "issues of interest to both countries were raised with the missing-in-action issue, our primary concern"—and referring further questions to the State Department—was drafted in Washington.

No Change
In Washington, State Department spokesman Robert Fumeth said the talks produced no change in the U.S. policy calling for a veto of Vietnam's application for membership in the United Nations, the Associated Press reported.

He called the two-hour meeting a "substantive discussion" conducted in a "correct" atmosphere. Asked whether the reaffirmation of the U.S. veto policy meant there was no progress on the missing-in-action issue, Mr. Fumeth said, "That's a fair statement."

Mr. Fumeth said the U.S. negotiator emphasized the need to resolve the question of missing U.S. servicemen before there could be any improvement in relations between the two countries. The AP reported Mr. Fumeth said he could not characterize

U.S. officials involved say they are nearly certain that no decision has been made yet by the oil-producing states, despite rumors and reports to the contrary.

The officials are unwilling to concede that there will definitely be an increase, saying that the potential worldwide economic effects are so serious that at the last minute OPEC may be dissuaded.

Full Session Called to Solve Geneva Snag

By James M. Markham

GENEVA, Nov. 12 (UPI)—Britain today convened a full plenary meeting of the Rhodesia conference for tomorrow in a make-or-break effort to get a compromise on setting a target date for independence of the territory under black majority rule.

The conference chairman, Lord Richard of Britain, scheduled the plenary session for tomorrow morning after a day of intensive bilateral talks with the four black nationalist leaders and the white-minority government delegation.

Mr. Richard, Britain's ambassador to the United Nations, plans to present the plenary with a "statement from the chair" that will be a compromise formula attempting to resolve the date issue, which has stalled the conference for two weeks.

Nationalist leaders, however, said they are sticking to their demands that Mr. Richard set a maximum period of 12 months for independence under majority rule.

"We have not been given any new evidence that convinced us to change our position... we are still insisting on 12 months," Bishop Abel Muzorewa, a nationalist leader, said after his meeting with Mr. Richard.

Satisfaction Sought
"We may ask for adjournment of the conference if the chairman does not satisfy our position that independence can be arranged within one year," a spokesman for another black leader, Joshua Nkomo, said.

Mr. Richard, according to high conference officials, is trying to resolve the deadlock by saying that while independence within 12 months would be desirable, the legal and constitutional procedure may take longer, perhaps 15 to 18 months.

The Rev. Ndabingi Sithole, another nationalist leader, after his meeting with Mr. Richard, blamed Britain for the deadlock.

"If the conference collapses it will be Britain's fault for insisting on 15 months," the Rev. Sithole said.

Greek Communists Are Trickling Home to Bleak Prospects

By Mary Anne Weaver

ATHENS, Nov. 12 (WP)—Twice a month, expectant relatives gather in the Port of Piraeus or, more often, travel to the Yugoslav border by car. The last of Greece's Communist refugees are trickling home.

Driven into exile by their defeat in the 1946-49 civil war, 10,000 resettled throughout the Eastern bloc and the Soviet Union. The largest group, of 2,000, has lived in the bleak landscape of Soviet Tashkent.

The government of Premier Constantine Karamanlis has agreed that they may return after individual screening. The parliamentary opposition, after only 4,000 approvals, is demanding that there be a blanket repatriation on mass.

"The first step was resistance to the Nazi occupation," said Dr. Epimenios Tsanaklarios, his eyes beginning to brim with tears. "Then the steps continu-

responsibility and the interests of the oil-producing countries themselves," he said.

Government economic projections called around the world maintain that each 1-per-cent rise in petroleum prices would add \$1 billion to the total oil bill of the "big seven" importing countries (the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Canada) with serious effects there and in the economies of many poorer countries.

A 15-per-cent OPEC increase, adding \$15 billion to the "big seven" oil bill, would cause a rise of about 1.5 per cent in the inflation rate of these countries (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



ANSWERING QUESTIONS—British Prime Minister James Callaghan and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing meeting with newsmen after their semi-annual talks.

After Giscard, Callaghan Meet

France Promises to Support Britain in Its Search for Funds

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Nov. 12 (UPI)—France pledged today to support Britain in its search for international financial aid to help end the British economic crisis.

Following talks with Prime Minister James Callaghan, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said that French representatives on the International Monetary Fund could view the British requests for aid with "comprehension and reasonableness."

Britain is seeking a \$3.9-billion loan in talks with the IMF to help an economy plagued with inflation, a deteriorating balance of trade, a depreciating currency and a slow recovery from recession. The main question about the talks has been how stringent the IMF would be in imposing conditions on Britain.

EEC Promise
Preliminary talks on both sides of the Atlantic have been under way for several weeks on how to help the British economy and solve the sterling problem. Last week in Brussels, the British won a commitment from the European Economic Community for additional help beyond the \$3.9 billion expected from the IMF.

In a statement today, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that France "approved the intention of the British government to seek a solution to the sterling balances problem, since this would contribute both to improved international monetary stability and to the strength of the British economy."

France has urged Britain since its negotiations on entry into the EEC began seven years ago to solve the sterling balances problem. Britain now has indicated that it would seek help in the general funding of the sterling balances—that is, giving credits in other denominations for foreign balances now held in pounds. The sterling balances, about \$8 billion when Britain began its EEC negotiations in 1970, are now estimated at about \$5 billion.

This summit was the first of the regular annual contacts between French and British leaders that were agreed to last summer during Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's visit to London. They represent an attempt to put French-British contacts on the same footing as French-West German contacts. The French and Italians hope to initiate the same sort of meetings sometime soon.

Mr. Callaghan called the talks today a "great success" and said it was the first meeting of a "close working relationship."

British sources indicated that the French pledge of support was somewhat more than they might have expected. Mr. Callaghan is under pressure, not only from the IMF but also from various economists and experts in the United States and West Germany to take far more stringent austerity measures if Britain is to expect help.

Two questions that were left (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Thousands Strike In Spain Against Austerity Moves

By James M. Markham

MADRID, Nov. 12 (NYT)—Several hundred thousand industrial workers across Spain today staged stoppages, held political assemblies in factories or walked off their jobs in a one-day protest against a government-decreed package of austerity measures.

The protest, which only leftists termed a general strike, was strongest in Barcelona, the industrial belt around Madrid, Seville, the Basque country and the northern mining center of Asturias.

Called by an umbrella organization of Spain's three main, illegal labor unions, the strike rallied an impressive number of industrial workers but scarcely affected the nation's transportation system or its white-collar and agricultural workers.

Life continued as usual in the principal municipal centers and, aside from sporadic confrontations between strikers and police, there was little violence.

Marcelino Camacho, the Communist chief of the Workers' Commissions, who found himself with a police bodyguard, claimed 2 million has participated in the strike; the government issued a figure of 480,000 out of what it called a "salaried work force" of 8 million.

The walkout appeared to be the biggest show of national labor strength since the death of Generalissimo Francisco Franco a year ago, AP reported.

Labor informants said that more than 200 pickets and union organizers were detained today. In the last two weeks, the police have been actively disrupting leftist organizations, arresting a number of their militants.

The umbrella organization, which groups the Communist-dominated Workers' Commissions, the Socialist General Union of Workers and the smaller Workers' Syndical Union, appeared to have called the strike to demonstrate its growing strength and to channel discontent into a single day.

Speakers at factory assemblies attacked the government's economic program, which limits collective bargaining and wage increases and facilitates layoffs. They demanded an \$85 monthly raise for all workers as well as recognition of the still illegal unions.

Responsible, Peaceful
In preparing the strike, organizers stressed that it should be "responsible and peaceful" and instructed militants at the factory level to try to negotiate the holding of assemblies with employers.

Trade Deficit Smaller

British Inflation Rate Is Up to 14.7%

October, despite fears that recent falls in the pound's foreign exchange value would make matters worse.

The inflation rate edged to an annual rate of 14.7 per cent last month, reflecting food, furniture, fuel, cars and clothing prices.

The pound's weakness has forced up the price of imports. A month ago inflation, as measured over the previous 12 months, stood at 14.3 per cent.

The retail price index for October showed an increase of 1.3 per cent, compared with a 1.3-per-cent rise in September.

The latest economic statistics were issued while the Labor government was in the midst of delicate discussions with a team from the International Monetary Fund about terms for its requested \$3.9-billion loan.

Before the loan is approved, the IMF wants to be sure the government is pursuing policies capable of restoring economic health.

Today's figures showed Britain's trade with the rest of the world last month to be £260 million (\$883 million) in deficit—a drop of 116 million from the September deficit.

Special Factors
But all but £1 million of the improvement was being put down to special factors in oil, food and in the tobacco trade, leaving the underlying picture virtually unchanged.

Taking invisible earnings from things such as banking and tourism into account, the overall deficit for October was exactly £200 million compared with £216 million in September.

In the long term, the figures seem a little more encouraging. The latest three months, August through October, showed an overall deficit of £556 million compared with £777 million in the previous three months.

But even this comparison is distorted by the July trade figures which were flashily bad.

The best thing that can be said for today's figures is that they are no worse than in previous months, financial experts said. October saw both imports and exports at record levels.

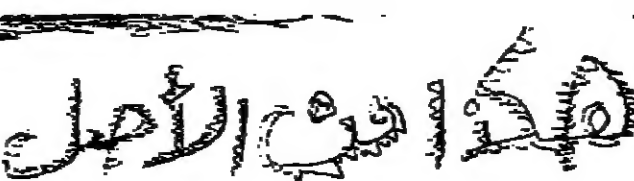
Imports rose by 27 million to £2,532 billion, while exports rose by £290 million to £2,822 billion. On the foreign exchange market, the pound gained a little ground at the week's trading at \$1.6290.



Marcelino Camacho

on Observed Monkey Virus

MON, Nov. 12 (Reuters)—A research worker was hospitalized yesterday after handling a green monkey virus, a disease that has killed 10 of persons in Africa. Health Department spokesmen said that the unnamed researcher had been working on the southern England when the disease was discovered. The man's wife and two children, all known contacts, had been under close observation, a spokesman said. But he said that there was no sign that the man was suffering from the virus, which recently killed 400 persons in the East Congo.



News Analysis

Britain's Body Politic Shaken
By Odd Sights in Parliament

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

LONDON, Nov. 12 (NYT).—London is something of a political circus these days, full of odd happenings. There is, for example, the spectacle of a Prime Minister fighting like a tiger for five pieces of legislation to which he does not seem emotionally attached and which, in themselves, are clearly secondary to his main concern, the British economy.

The votes in the House of Commons, meanwhile, are abnormally and excitingly close. The House of Lords awakes, surprising everyone except itself. Talk of a constitutional crisis fills the air.

But there are edifying aspects. The outsider is seeing two things. One is a government fighting for credibility. The other is a renewal of an old question about Britain's parliamentary democracy: Does it accurately reflect the attitudes and aspirations of the average citizen?

At the center of the confusion lie the five pieces of legislation. In rough order of the controversy they inspire, they are as follows:

• A bill that would nationalize the aircraft and shipbuilding industries.

• A bill that would give dock workers a monopoly on cargo-handling jobs up to five miles from the point at which goods are actually unloaded from ships.

• A bill that would increase government powers to end a selective education system and mandate "comprehensive" schools in local school districts.

A bill that would gradually remove facilities for private patients in state-supported hospitals.

A bill that would increase security of tenure for farm workers who live in cottages that can now be taken away from them if they leave the farm to work elsewhere.

There are reasons to doubt that the public is genuinely excited about some of these bills, even though they were part of the government's manifesto when the Labor party regained power in 1974.

Despite Conservative opposition to the measures, thousands of normally pro-Labor voters switched to the Conservatives in three parliamentary by-elections last week, which reduced Prime Minister James Callaghan's working majority in Commons to a handful.

But there is no doubt that at

least two of these bills—the dock workers bill and the nationalization bill—are regarded with dismay by many people in the international financial community who have been lending Britain money and who have such influence over the fate of the pound.

The nationalization bill is regarded as an unnecessary new burden on the public treasury; the dock workers bill, rightly or wrongly, seems to reflect an unhealthy government subservience to the whims of Jack Jones, whose Transport and General Workers Union includes the dock workers.

Then why does Mr. Callaghan persist in pushing legislation that seems to make him a captive of the left? The superficial answer, although it is an important part of the equation, is that these bills are the price he must pay to keep the left wing of his party at bay while he pursues an essentially conservative economic strategy of wage restraint, high interest rates and some cuts in public spending.

A better answer is that, having pledged himself to the legislation, he cannot afford defeat. To lose on a major vote in the House of Commons is to invite a vote of confidence; to lose a vote of confidence—no small possibility, given the government's shaky majority—is to invite a general election. The Conservatives and Margaret Thatcher might well win such an election today.

Until Wednesday night, when it suffered a sharp reversal in the Commons, the government had been squeaking through. Commons approved the measures this summer, and sent them to the Lords, a far more conservative body that soon amended all the bills and changed some beyond recognition.

Thursdays are still making changes in the hospitals bill—sent the four others back to Commons. They are now being considered under a "guillotine" motion that sharply limits the time available for debate.

It had been expected that Commons, by narrow margins, would delete the Lords' amendments and send the measures back to the upper chamber in their original form. The most the Lords could do then would be to delay the legislation for a year, at which point it would take effect in the form approved by Commons.

But Wednesday night, helped by a few calculated abstentions by moderate members of the Labor party, Commons upheld the Lords' revision of a crucial section of the dock-worker bill. The defeat was not of sufficient magnitude to require a vote of confidence—other sections of the bill passed—but it was a stunning setback for the Prime Minister, a demonstration of how precarious his parliamentary position is, and a triumph for the Lords.

Although the Lords' amendments on the nationalization bill were defeated in the Commons last night, some margins were as thin as one vote, and the Lords are clearly giving the government fits. There have been complaints that the upper chamber is "stalling the will of the people" and should be abolished.

Should the Lords be abolished? Or should it—as others have suggested—be strengthened through reform? The answer depends largely on how one thinks the present system could be made more "representative."

The House of Lords, still dominated by hereditary peers, is not a representative institution. It is capable of giving controversial bills a close second look and making even the proud House of Commons sit up and take notice. But it is undoubtedly more conservative than the nation as a whole.

At the same time, there are those who feel that the Commons is not a great improvement. Complex bills are routinely rammed through on the basis of party loyalty, while individual members seem more responsive to their party's manifesto than their own sense of what the public really wants.

Accordingly, there has been some talk here of making the Lords part of a system of meaningful checks and balances by giving it more than the nuisance value it now has. One method, suggested by Lord Carr, a former Conservative home secretary, would be to elect the Lords on a proportional basis.

This is not a new idea. But the fact that it has emerged again suggests that at least some Britons think that complex issues deserve more methodical examination than they are now getting in the bitter, politically charged atmosphere of Commons.

Finnish Trains Rolling

HELSINKI, Nov. 12 (AP).—A strike by 700 traffic controllers on the Finnish railways ended yesterday following intervention by President Urho Kekkonen.



ONE THING LED TO ANOTHER—Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon telling U.S. Ambassador Malcolm Toon that he was very disappointed by the U.S. stand during UN debate on Israel's occupation policies. The conversation started, Mr. Allon said, when he told the ambassador he was "only saying good morning out of convention."

Discrimination in UN Vote
Is Laid to U.S. by Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

cl declaration would "encourage extremist tendencies" both in the occupied territories and in the Arab world at large. He said that Israel rejected the Security Council declaration and would "continue to carry out its responsibilities in the administered territories."

Privately, Israeli officials expressed their dismay that the United States should have chosen this time to criticize Israel in such a way and that the move only gave the Arabs the advantage in what Israel sees as the opening of a new season of diplomatic maneuverings toward the Middle East settlement.

Israelis are particularly angry about the admonition regarding the holy places because the Security Council debate, called by Egypt, concerned the disturbances at the Cave of the Patriarchs in Hebron last month. It is still not clear which side started the disturbances, but the throwing of the Molotov cocktail followed by the destruction of Jewish Torahs. The Israelis feel, as their UN ambassador Chaim Herzog said, that the Security Council debate concentrated on the alleged desecration of the Torah without mentioning the desecration of the Torah.

Israeli officials also expressed privately bitterness toward Mr. Kissinger, whom they suspect of having personally directed the U.S. action at the Security Council.

Israeli radio today reported an undiplomatic exchange between Mr. Allon and Mr. Toon in which Mr. Allon said: "Good morning. I say good morning only out of convention. I am very disappointed by the American vote."

Mr. Toon reportedly replied: "Let's talk about it later." The exchange has been officially denied by the Israeli foreign minister.

The political turmoil of the past year combined with the destruction caused by the Tangshan earthquake of July 28 has put a crimp in economic growth that will be felt for some time to come.

Foreign business who attended the recent Canton trade fair report that while there is a new mood in the air, there has been no surge of orders from the Chinese to buy or sell.

When he met with a group of French journalists last week, Li Hsien-nien said that while China is committed to a policy of self-reliance, this does not mean it will close its doors to the foreign technology it needs.

He said that the government's ministries want to import more capital equipment. He mentioned petrochemical technology, oil and mineral-exploration equipment, and the like.

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China's Leaders Optimistic on Foreign Trade

By Ross H. Munro

PEKING, Nov. 12.—The Chinese officials who make their country's foreign trade policy seem like new men these days.

In the wake of the purge of the radical "gang of four," they are talking frankly, realistically and optimistically about the future.

What they have been saying to visiting businessmen and journalists during the past few weeks boils down to this: It's going to be easier to do business with China in the future and there's going to be more business to do.

A senior Chinese trade official, for instance, recently told a group of visiting businessmen that China's trade with the outside world will be "fourfolding" three years from now. Li Hsien-nien, who may become China's new premier, has told journalists that China's imports will be determined by what the country needs and can pay for. Li Chiang, the foreign trade minister, has said that China will increase its purchases of foreign technology.

Now that these and other economic policymakers do not have to worry about being second-guessed by radical ideologues, as they were until recently, there is every reason to believe that imports and exports will grow at a steady pace. But to go beyond that and predict that a big boom in China trade is around the corner would be rash, given some of the realities.

First of all, the Chinese show no signs of deviating from their conservative financial policy of buying only what they can pay for. Second, the moderates who now prevail are nationalists, for whom self-reliance is still much more than a slogan.

In a recent discussion with a foreigner, for instance, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng spoke emotionally about the old China that relied on the outside world for nearly all its manufactured goods. There is still a strong consensus among the moderates that China must strive for economic self-sufficiency and that the importation of foreign technology is a necessary and, they hope, a short-term evil.

The political turmoil of the past year combined with the destruction caused by the Tangshan earthquake of July 28 has put a crimp in economic growth that will be felt for some time to come.

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But an Immediate Rise Is Doubtful

China's Leaders Optimistic on Foreign Trade

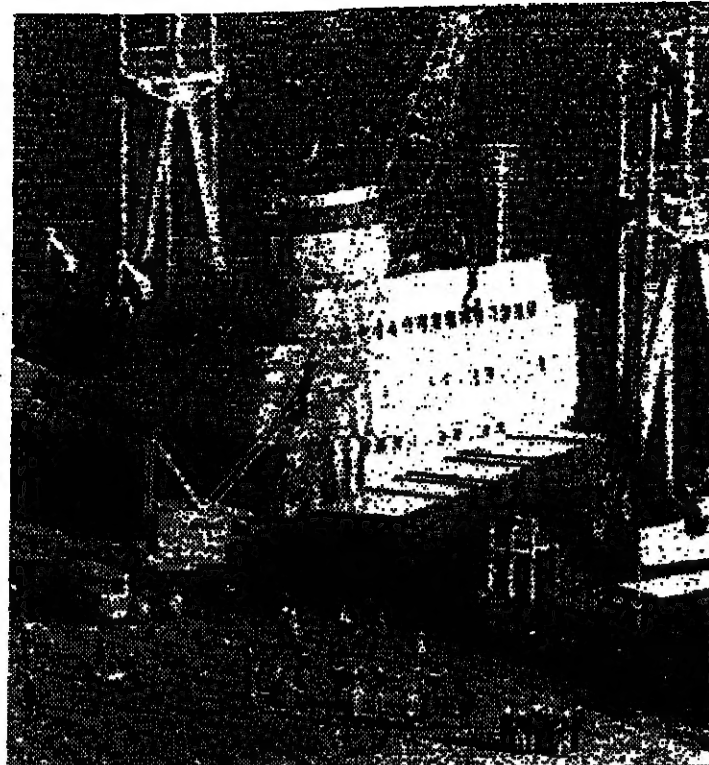
steel-making technology and power-generating systems—the sort of foreign technology China has been importing in recent years.

The trouble is, he said, "one

needs foreign currency to buy all those things." With that comment he pointed out a key factor limiting any import boom in the near future: China's adherence to that old rule that one should not

live beyond one's means. China imported more than it exported last year and it is determined not to make that habit.

The Globe and Mail, Toronto



HOMEWARD BOUND—A huge container with a Soviet MIG-25 inside being loaded aboard a Soviet timber carrier Friday in Hitachi, Japan, to be sent back to Soviet Union.

Japan Returns Soviet MiG-25
Without Fanfare on a Pier

HITACHI, Japan, Nov. 12 (NYT).—With a fleet of Soviet vessels standing offshore and more than 2,000 armed policemen standing guard onshore, Japan today returned to the Soviet Union the controversial MiG-25 jet fighter that has strained diplomatic relations between the two nations.

The aircraft, which was flown here Sept. 6 by a Soviet Air Force officer defecting to the United States, was returned without ceremony on a lonely, windswept pier in this port city 100 miles north-east of Tokyo.

Crowds gathered on the cliffs overlooking Pier 2 today to watch a crane lift 13 silver crates from truck beds and lower them into the hold of the freighter Taigun.

There, Soviet and Japanese officials will check off each piece. Nearby, Takako Suzuki, a local shopowner, smiled warmly. "This," she said, "is going to be a big weekend for tourists."

Soviet "sailors" wearing business suits, immediately began peering into the packing crates. If all goes according to schedule, after a detailed inventory of the disassembled parts, the world's fastest jet fighter will begin its homeward journey to Siberia on Monday inside a Soviet freighter—at about 16 miles an hour.

The plane is no longer a top-secret weapon. Japanese and U.S. experts have pored over the craft piece by piece almost from the moment it was shot down. It landed in the hands of the Soviet Union's two-engine jet fighter at Hakodate's civilian airport on the northern island of Hokkaido.

The plane was disassembled and flown to Hayakuri air base. It is a well-made, high-altitude interceptor whose technology is, however, inferior to that of U.S. counterparts. Although faster than U.S. counterparts, its "look-down" radar is said to be of poorer quality than American versions.

But while the first Western look at the MiG-25 was an intelligence bonanza, it proved to be at least a brief diplomatic headache for Japan.

At first the Soviet Union issued almost daily demands for the plane's immediate return. One strongly worded statement called Japan's retention of the plane an "unfriendly" act which clouded the friendly relations between the two countries.

The Russians hinted darkly that "a third nation," presumably

the United States, was intervening in the affair and obstructed the pilot's wish to return home, possibly by using drugs.

Relations between officials of both governments became chilly. The seizure of Japanese fishing boats for violating Soviet territorial waters seemed to increase. Some trade and economic meetings were postponed. The Soviet visas of some Japan Air Lines crew members were found to be improper.

The Soviet Union refused to exchange ceremonial congratulatory telegrams on Oct. 19, the 20th anniversary of the resumption of diplomatic relations between both nations. A Japanese women's volleyball team was unable to obtain Soviet travel documents.

But the protests appeared carefully scaled to avoid a serious or lasting disruption of relations, which would cost the Soviet Union more economic harm than propaganda gain. For continental trade, the Japanese can always turn to China, to which they have always been drawn historically and culturally.

Nonetheless, in long private talks with Japanese businessmen last summer at his Yalta vacation retreat, Soviet Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev spoke of his strong desire for large-scale Japanese loans over the next 10 to 15 years to help develop the vast, rich natural resources of Siberia.

The Japanese for their part treated the incident as unrelated to any other Japanese-Soviet issues in hopes of minimizing the impact. They maintained it was a violation of air space and have demanded compensation for damaged runway lights at Hakodate. Officials say privately they expect the affair to blow over quietly.

Navy Plane Recovered

LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP).—The F-14 Tomcat that went to the bottom of the North Atlantic carrying a supersecret missile has been raised by a West German salvage ship, ending a two-month effort that cost the U.S. Navy \$1.7 million.

The \$30-million jet fighter had lost its landing gear and right wing and was "scraped, dented, rusty and wet" when the salvage ship Aurus brought it to the surface yesterday, the Navy said.

Considered as an army derrier, Mr. Mouskas must buy of military service at a daily. (The jump sum is nearly \$100,000, due to foreign exchange problems, most of the ref have returned penniless Greece. They have thus died upon the Defense Ministry. Some have sold clothing, cars, but still are unable to off their service. Many thus opted for jail.

A complex plan is being drawn whereby they may buy military service on an installment plan. Rates have also lowered, to \$200.

"But they return," said Papadimitris, "to find exorbitant expenses, confiscated property. Their homes have been taken away. They are refugees again in their country. And this is the responsibility of the state."

Italy Health Fi Is Unable to P

ROME, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—Italy's largest state-owned health insurance company not paid its 40,000 doctors month's salaries because of funds.

The company, INAM, said statement that without got ment said it would also be able to pay pharmacists prescriptions filled last month.

The doctors have said that less salaries arrived soon, would have to charge patients directly for services. About million Italians are insured der INAM.

U.K. Water Ban Lift

LONDON, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—After twice the normal rate in the past month and 24 hr of steady downpour, London authorities today lifted a ban use of hoses and lawn sprinklers.

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Pastoral Letter

S. Catholic Bishops Affirm Traditional Teaching on Sex

By Kenneth A. Briggs

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (NYT).—The Catholic bishops of the United States yesterday approved an extensive pastoral letter on morality that strongly reasserts traditional teachings on sexual ethics in the face of rising dissent within the church.

The letter repeats the moral teachings taken in the Vatican's declaration on sexual ethics in 1968. It also calls for a new pastoral approach to the issue.

The letter ran into unexpected opposition, however, from some who argued that it lacks sufficient compassion for those who experience difficulty obeying church prescriptions. It also calls for a new pastoral approach to the issue.

Opposition to the letter was expressed in the final days of the annual meeting. The bishops' letter rejected the idea of a "church law" and called for a new pastoral approach to the issue.

Recent calls to action, such as the one in Detroit, which brought a wide diversity of Catholics under the auspices of the bishops, called for a new pastoral approach to the issue.

Some of the criticism of the letter was expressed in the final days of the annual meeting. The bishops' letter rejected the idea of a "church law" and called for a new pastoral approach to the issue.

The intensity of the debate over the letter's tone reflected not only the impact of the Detroit edicts but also the widening rift between two groups of bishops who take different views on the issue.

The perspective is more pastoral and less doctrinal, according to some. The letter is seen as a pastoral approach to the issue, rather than a doctrinal statement.

Some of the criticism of the letter was expressed in the final days of the annual meeting. The bishops' letter rejected the idea of a "church law" and called for a new pastoral approach to the issue.

The document also stands firmly against extramarital or premarital sex, maintaining opposition to divorce (though it encourages couples to utilize annulment procedures) and reiterates the church's anti-abortion position.

On homosexuality, the document reinforces the view that such sexual acts are wrong but that homosexuals are not sinful. It goes further to stress that "homosexuals should not suffer from prejudice against their basic human rights" and asserts that "the Christian community should provide them with love and pastoral care."

For the nation's 6 million divorced Catholics, many of whom have remarried and are therefore technically excommunicated, the statement offers little prospect for an easing of church discipline.

A Tragic Fact
"It remains a tragic fact that some marriages fail," the statement says. "We must approach those who suffer this agonizing experience with the compassion of Jesus himself."

Continuing, the letter calls for recognition of Jesus' "prophetic demands concerning the indissolubility of the unions to those who marry in the Lord."

The church, it said, "must ever be faithful to the command to serve the truth in love."

The letter also covers other social issues, including a condemnation of racism, housing discrimination, euthanasia that is directly induced as well as an endorsement of equal rights for women.

The final vote to adopt the letter was 172 to 25.

S. Navy Women to Get Sea Duty

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP).—Navy women say the legal limit against their assignment to sea duty deprives them of core experience of Navy life. They filed suit this week to end the prohibition.

The suit is a class action on behalf of all present and future women in the Navy. Navy women are currently allowed to serve on ships and in harbor-like tugboats.

places high value on developing consultative processes and stresses the need to take seriously the sufferings of those who try unsuccessfully to follow church moral law.

Bishop Francis Mugavero of Brooklyn introduced a motion to refer the pastoral letter back to committee by declaring his support for its substance.

Lack of Understanding
"However," he continued, "since this is a teaching document and we want to reach the widest number of people, I think the pastoral is lacking in one aspect, in terms of tone and understanding of the thousands of people suffering and anguishing in their striving to maintain the moral laws of the church."

For 45 minutes, the bishops engaged in the sharpest debate of the four-day meetings, injecting emotional language seldom heard in public hierarchical councils.

One bishop called the statement "pedantic" and "unimaginative," asserting that it appealed "neither to the head nor the heart." Another, in defense of the statement, said the rejection would represent "a woeful lack of courage" on the part of the hierarchy.

"It's been mentioned that there are weary people for whom the moral practices of the church are difficult to follow," said Bishop Joseph McNicholas of Springfield, Ill. "But I would propose that there are people looking for the pastoral leadership that we and those who have gone before us have given."

Two priests—Bishop Maurice Dingman of Des Moines and Bishop John Cummins of Sacramento—told the body that the pastoral letter could benefit by postponement until the results of the Detroit meeting had been carefully assessed.

The final vote against postponement was 162 to 65, a closer margin than many had expected. Discussion on ten pages of amendments continued for three hours, leaving the final text in virtually the same form.

The statement, which Bishop Joseph Francis of Newark predicted "could possibly be the most important document ever issued by this conference," undergirds a broad range of moral positions with theological reasoning.

Noting that sexual intercourse has both "love-giving" and "life-giving" functions, the letter says artificial birth control is "wrong because it severs the link" between those "meanings."

"Pastoral sensitivity requires that we be understanding toward those who find it hard to accept this teaching," the statement says, "but it does not permit us to change or suppress it."

Stand on Sex
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ENFORCER—Essen, West Germany, is building buoys into the city streets to help motorists obey the posted speed limits.



PLAYING IT OUT—Lame duck President Ford watching his golfing partner Bob Hope tee off during a round they played this week in Palm Springs, Calif.

For Re-Education and Labor

Thousands in Laos Reported Prisoners in Harsh Camps

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (NYT).—Thousands of former rightist and neutralist Laotians are confined in harsh, repressive internment camps throughout Laos, according to accounts received here.

The reports, mainly in interviews from escaped or released prisoners and from letters from within the camps sent to relatives in Laos, said that the camps differed widely in their levels of severity.

Some, on islands in the Mekong River near Vientiane, the capital, are apparently short-term "re-education" facilities to provide such former "undesirables" as prostitutes and wayward teenagers with Communist indoctrination. These camps have been visited by foreign diplomats and journalists.

Forced Labor Camps
But 40,000 to 50,000 former members of anti-Communist army units in Laos are said to be in what amount to forced labor camps, living in minimal food rations and medicine. These inmates are reportedly given such tasks as cutting lumber and building canals; their death rate is said to be high. These labor camps were set up after the takeover last December by the pro-Communist Pathet Lao and the collapse of the neutralist government, which was supported by rightists and led by Premier Souvanna Phouma.

The former Premier lives comfortably in Vientiane, but has no influence on the government headed by President Souvanna Phouma and Premier Kayson Phomvihane, the Pathet Lao secretary-general.

U.S. officials said that in September, Mr. Souvanna received medical treatment in Paris, where he also visited one of his sons who had fled the country, then he returned to Laos.

The most repressive conditions are reportedly at Phong Saly, Sam Neua and Attapeu, all long-time Pathet Lao strongholds used for internment of high-ranking civil servants and military men of the former government who had not escaped before the Communist takeover.

Conditions are also described as "brutal" and overcrowded for political prisoners at Sam Khe, in Vientiane Province, where 750 to 1,000 are reported incarcerated. Reports state that those attempting to escape from camps or prisons are subject to execution.

The U.S. government has received many of these reports but is reluctant to discuss conditions in the camps publicly for fear that the Laotian authorities may retaliate against the staff of 25 still at the U.S. Embassy in Vientiane, which serves as a listening point on Communist activities in Indochina. There are no U.S. missions in Vietnam or Cambodia.

There have been only fragmentary newspaper accounts of the camps in Laos and many articles on the fairly mild "re-education" camps near Vientiane, but virtually nothing about the more repressive camps. One report received wide circulation earlier this year when about 500 prisoners were said to have escaped from Sam Khe prison.

Rep. Hechler, D-W. Va., conceded defeat yesterday in his re-election bid, giving House Democrats the same number of seats they had in the last Congress—390—with three elections still undecided.

A Democrat was leading in one of the undecided races and Republicans were a head in two. In another race, a Democratic victory was so close it could be changed in a recount. Republicans have won 142 House seats.

Nick Rahall, also a Democrat, became the clear winner in West Virginia when Rep. Hechler conceded defeat in his effort to keep his seat by virtue of a write-in vote.

Rep. Hechler had given up the House seat to run for governor. After he lost the gubernatorial primary, he launched a write-in campaign to try to stay in Congress.

In the three undecided races, Rep. Abner S. Mikva, D-Ill., is barely winning re-election; Rep. Lloyd Meeds, D-Wash., is narrowly trailing and a Republican, Carl Farnsworth, had a thin lead for a Michigan seat.

Democrat Bob Gammage defeated Republican Rep. Ron Paul in Texas by 94 votes, but a recount being conducted at Rep. Paul's request could change the outcome.

Absentee Ballot Survey

The International Herald Tribune is making a survey of overseas absentee ballots in the recent U.S. presidential elections. Readers who asked for such ballots but did not receive them are asked to write the IHT, giving their names and the counties and states involved.

West Virginian Loses in Bid to Keep House Seat
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Pardon Panel Choice Slight In Utah Case

May Only Be Able To Reset Execution

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 12 (AP).—The Utah Board of Pardon may have little choice when it meets on Wednesday but to grant killer Gary Mark Gilmore's request to die before a firing squad, the board chairman indicated yesterday.

"If a person comes there and says he doesn't want it (clemency) and no reason is presented to us for it, what can we do?" said George Latham, chairman of the three-member board to which Gov. Calvin Rampton sent the case after staying an execution scheduled for Monday.

In a letter to Mr. Latham, Gov. Rampton, who leaves office in January, said he wanted the board to "review the decision of the trial judge" to determine whether capital punishment would be "appropriate."

Utah law does not grant the governor clemency powers, and Gov. Rampton, a supporter of capital punishment, made no recommendation in delaying the execution.

Gilmore, 35, has said repeatedly he wants no delay in carrying out his death sentence for the murder of a motel clerk during a robbery last July. When told of Gov. Rampton's action yesterday, Gilmore complained he was being subjected to "cruel, unusual and inhuman punishment."

Two Alternatives
Mr. Latham said that under state law the board has two alternatives: to commute Gilmore's sentence to life in prison or to ask the trial judge to set a new execution date.

The governor acted after the Utah Supreme Court first stayed the execution and then, on Wednesday, reversed itself when it heard a personal appeal from Gilmore to die "like a man." Gov. Rampton said he felt the Utah Constitution required him to intervene.

Gilmore would be the first man executed in the United States since 1907, and many of the more than 400 death-row inmates around the country fear the consequences of his rush to death.

In Utah, for example, lawyers for other condemned prisoners said they feared that allowing Gilmore to go to his death without a appellate court review would be a de facto ruling upholding the state's death penalty law. The law was re-enacted after the U.S. Supreme Court found most state capital punishment statutes unconstitutional.

The American Civil Liberties Union and the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., both said they were considering an appeal of Utah's untended law.

Seniority Drives Aged Out of Job
BURLINGTON, Iowa, Nov. 12 (AP).—The Southeast Iowa Area Agency on Aging has fired five drivers of vans that transport senior citizens because the five are too old.

The men, aged 63 through 73, were fired from their \$230-an-hour jobs after the National Indemnity Co. of Omaha canceled insurance on them. "Our agent called insurance companies for four days and no one would take us because of our drivers," said Bill Holvoet, director of the agency.

"It's ironic—an agency on aging can't hire the aged," The agency uses the vans to transport up to 400 elderly a week to meals, doctors and shopping. The program has been suspended while Mr. Holvoet looks for five drivers under 65.

State Department Lists Moscow as Unhealthful Post
MOSCOW, Nov. 12 (AP).—Moscow is being designated an "unhealthful post" for U.S. Embassy employees, and existing overall hardship benefits are being increased.

An administrative notice circulated at the embassy today said that effective Dec. 1, Moscow will be considered an "unhealthful post."

The notice said that "the determination for such a designation is based upon the [State] Department's evaluation of reported environmental conditions regarding sanitation and disease, medical and hospital facilities and climate."

An earlier action increased the "post differential," also referred to as a hardship allowance, from 15 to 20 per cent. That is employees will receive, as of October 20, per cent more in salary. The maximum post differential is 25 per cent, usually given for wartime or other top hazard posts.

Embassy officials said one element of the worsening conditions in Moscow is the prevalence of giardiasis, a rare intestinal disorder that is believed to be spread in drinking water. The officials did not include persistent microwave radiation of the embassy as a reason for the unhealthful post designation.

2 Trampled at Concert
JAKARTA, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—Two boys were reportedly trampled to death and 30 persons injured when a crowd stampeded at the start of a concert by Indonesian singing star Omma Trama in West Java.



FIRST — Jan Timman, grandmaster from the Netherlands, studying board during chess olympiad in Haifa, was the top individual scorer. U.S. team took the title.

Morocco Encouraging Return Of 230,000 Native-Born Jews
RABAT, Nov. 12 (AP).—The Moroccan government has embarked on a campaign to persuade about 230,000 Moroccan-born Jews to return from Israel, France, the United States and other countries to share in the future prosperity of their "real homeland."

The invitation, first addressed last March to Moroccan Jewish communities abroad by King Hassan II and Premier Ahmed Oumam, has resulted in a small but steady flow of Jews back to Morocco.

Officials said about 1,000 Jews have returned this year and several hundred more are expected early next year. Following the end of French rule in 1956, all but 17,000 of the about 250,000 Moroccan Jews fled for fear of persecution and pogroms. The Moroccan population is 98 per cent Moslem.

The government has promised to help find jobs for all Jews of Moroccan origin or assist them in re-establishing small businesses here. Big companies are encouraged to hire technically qualified Jews in high-level executive positions. A recent advertisement in the government-owned newspaper Le Matin explicitly asked for Jewish applicants to fill a vacant job as factory manager.

The departure of many Jewish technicians left a gap in Moroccan industry. Replacing the Jews with U.S. or European technicians proved a serious drain on the Moroccan economy.

Peace, Harmony
Morocco has no anti-discrimination laws and Islam is the official state religion. But Moroccan officials like to point out that a Jewish minority has lived in peace and harmony among the Moroccan population since biblical times and was never subject to persecution. Tensions between the communities arose only when newly independent Morocco joined the Arab front against Israel.

In the 1980s, and following two unsuccessful coup attempts against King Hassan II in 1971 and 1972, there was an exodus of Jews from Morocco. Small traders, businessmen and industrialists quietly sold out and slipped out of the country with everything they could take along. Currency restrictions barred the export of funds.

Moroccan officials estimate that 145,000 Jews went to Israel; 50,000 to France; 25,000 to North America, and smaller numbers to other countries. Among the Arab countries, Morocco alone came back on a visit—even with Israeli stamps in their passports—and return to Israel. The government had drawn a line, however.

Danes to Protest Soviet Radio Jam
COPENHAGEN, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—Denmark has told its ambassador in Moscow to protest over powerful shortwave radio signals, believed to emanate from the Kiev area, which are disrupting international communications, the Foreign Ministry said today.

A spokesman said it was decided to take the matter up with the Soviet government after a report by the Danish state postal-telegram company.

The high-powered transmitter, believed to be part of a research project, has interfered with radio communications with Denmark's Arctic Province of Greenland and ship-to-shore traffic. Norway and Sweden are also reported to have had communication problems in recent months because of the Soviet transmitter.

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Continuing Electrical Strike Major Problem for Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—A continuing strike by state electricity workers that could widen labor unrest has turned into a major problem for Argentina's military rulers.

Almost daily power cuts, attributed by the state's SEGBA company to sabotage, are hitting two or three districts of this capital of 8 million people.

The 9,000 SEGBA workers started their sit-in strike on Oct. 5 in protest against the dismissal of 208 colleagues. Army troops and policemen have been deployed around the main SEGBA offices and power stations, but this has failed to stop the workers' go-slow policy and there are reports that electricity output is now down to less than half the normal levels.

The layoffs were part of the government's avowed intention of trimming the administration payroll down to manageable size. Most of those dismissed had records of union militancy under the ousted Peronist government.

After persuasion failed, Gen. Jorge Videla's government warned on Oct. 29 that strike instigators would be arrested. That night, 40 electricity union leaders were arrested, according to union sources. Under regula-

tions recently decreed they may face up to 10 years imprisonment.

But the go-slow adopted by the workers continues whenever SEGBA offices and power stations are not closely inspected by the police or army, according to union sources.

Advertisements are regularly flashed on television urging electricity workers not to yield to instigators and to carry on their jobs normally. They are believed to be aimed at the labor front, where signs of unrest are beginning to show, as frozen salaries melt away in the face of prices rising by around 10 per cent monthly.

Unrest Is Spreading
Labor unrest has spread to the dockyards and this has cut activity in the capital's ports by two-thirds with most vessels sailing half-loaded. The dockers, estimated to number 8,000, started their own go-slow toward the end of October to protest cuts in fringe benefits.

Central Cordoba city, traditionally Argentina's political flash point, also faces labor unrest following recent demands by provincial light and power union delegates for increased salaries. The delegates urged the government to implement "a policy of salaries aimed at meeting the workers' basic needs in order to pave the way for peace and national reorganization."

The military supervisor of the Cordoba General Labor Confederation, Navy Capt. Athos Viter, admitted that the purchasing power of salaries was dropping, but urged workers to continue their sacrifice "in order not to frustrate plans that are now being executed."

Economy Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz emphasized that there would be no salary increases until 1977.

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Honor System To Be Reformed At West Point
WEST POINT, N.Y., Nov. 12 (WP).—The corps of cadets at the U.S. Military Academy voted overwhelmingly this week to reform and liberalize its controversial honor system in the wake of the academy's biggest cheating scandal in 174 years.

In a referendum approved by about 85 per cent of the 3,983 cadets voting, honor review boards of officers were abolished and responsibility for trying alleged honor code violators was placed solely in the hands of the student body. The academy has 4,044 cadets.

Also, cadets accused of cheating, lying or stealing will be investigated by student honor committees comprised not only of senior and junior class members who now serve in that capacity but also by lower classmen selected at large.

Not included in the reform package approved by a 3,358-to-604 vote was a proposal that would have given the honor committees the discretion of granting convicted cadets a second chance through a form of social probation. Presently, the penalty for honor code violations is expulsion.

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EVENTS



Arafat Wins: But have his people lost?

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What Next in the Mideast?

The unopposed entry of Syrian peace-keeping forces into Beirut should finally mark the end of the worst of Lebanon's long agony. Though sporadic violence will no doubt continue, the country can finally set about trying to restore the political, economic and communal conditions in which a reasonable national life can go on. What hope exists that Lebanon can manage this Augean task hinges on a display of restraint and tolerance, by Lebanese and by foreigners, altogether out of keeping with the selfishness and brutality that have torn the country to shreds over the last year and a half. Yet there is no feasible alternative. The new President, Elias Sarkis, is a decent man who will be taxed to the utmost in coming months. He deserves the international community's full support.

Is it just a coincidence that Lebanon's agony ends as a new U.S. administration prepares to begin? Or did the U.S. election, with its promise of a resumption of active diplomacy, help subdue Lebanon's furies? We suspect the latter. The other Arab states were eager to move on. Especially was this so of Saudi Arabia, which in recent weeks has brought its great economic influence and its inter-Arab prestige to bear in order to promote a truce in Lebanon and to restore working harmony between Syria and Egypt. Virtually everyone agrees that no further diplomatic progress can take place while either Syria or Egypt stands apart from the process and criticizes the other for engaging in it.

Yet another Saudi achievement has been to keep Yasser Arafat afloat atop the Palestine Liberation Organization. He is diminished and sobered, or so one must hope, by the Lebanese experience. Replacing him promises more trouble than rescuing him. Mr. Arafat has not been saved, however, simply in order to be unleashed to launch the next wave of raids on Israel—and to invite the next wave of Israeli counter-raids. Such a sequence would be sure to spoil diplomacy. Somehow Mr. Arafat and the PLO must be fitted into a serious effort for an Arab-Israeli peace. How do we know this will happen? We don't. But we think it represents the best available reading of the Saudi purpose, and the one that all the parties ought to do their best to make come true.

The tip-off could come in the next month or two when the PLO evidently will hold the first meeting of its governing National Council since just after the PLO's 1970 debacle in Jordan. The broad question before the house will be whether to exchange fantasy for reality and undertake to negotiate a settlement on the basis of recognition of Israel's right to exist.

In anticipation of the Palestinians' new turning point, the ideal next step would be for the current administration to consult as promptly as possible with President-elect Carter's transition team and then to proceed with measures to encourage a commensurate Israeli hospitality to coexistence with a Palestinian state. This is essential so as to avoid giving the nonrecognizers on each side the opportunity to cite the other's non-recognition to justify its own. This tendency on both sides to reinforce stalemate is the familiar, tragic and unacceptable Mideast pattern—unacceptable, because inevitably, given enough time, it leads one way or another to resumed hostilities.

The trouble with this ideal, of course, is that the U.S. government is to some considerable degree immobilized by the transition. The Ford administration has responsibility without great authority. And the Carter administration will be understandably reluctant to commit itself to anything until after its installation. Even then, it will want to be careful in picking its way. Meanwhile, the Israeli government will be reminding the new President of his heat-of-the-campaign ardor for its cause, and no doubt contending that the Israeli elections scheduled for next October preclude any heavy pressures for movement on the diplomatic front. Diplomatic stress anytime soon, it will be argued, would play into the hands of the hard-line Israeli right wing.

Nothing comes easily in the Mideast. But history also tells us that doing nothing—which is to say, accepting festering stalemate—does not promote stability. At the least, some U.S. initiative to revive efforts toward a comprehensive settlement in the Mideast is going to have to be one of the urgent foreign policy priorities of the Carter presidency.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Future of the GOP

After the recent election, the Republican party—at the grassroots level—would seem to have no place to go but up. Although Mr. Ford managed in the end to turn the presidential campaign into a close race, his party suffered a severe disappointment at every other level.

The hard-fought Senate contests ended in a standoff, with the Democrats retaining their 52-to-38 margin. Democrats will once again have a 2-to-1 majority in the House of Representatives.

In the voting for governors and state legislators, the results were equally poor. The GOP in this election continued its post-Watergate slide and now has one less governorship than before Nov. 2 instead of making the net gain of two or three that many observers had expected. Beginning in January, the GOP will have only 12 governorships instead of the 17 it held 12 years ago, after the Goldwater debacle.

Throughout the Middle West from Ohio to Iowa, Republicans began losing town and county offices and state legislative seats in 1964—and many of them have never been regained. This trend has now spread to New York and California, where in the aftermath of the Rockefeller and Reagan administrations, the party is weaker than ever before.

What do these grim statistics portend for the GOP? For the immediate future, they mean that the party heads toward 1980 with aging, battle-scarred leaders. At 65, Ronald Reagan would seem too old to contemplate another presidential race in four years' time; but with the defeat of Sens. William Brock of Tennessee and James Buckley of New York, he is still the only widely known conservative.

His chief rival is likely to be ex-Democrat John B. Connally. Although he was hurt by his inability to carry Texas for the Ford-Dole ticket, Mr. Connally convinced his new party that he—unlike Mr. Reagan—did make a maximum effort to achieve victory.

The 1976 election proved, however, what moderate Republicans had long contended. With a good campaign, their party can still win at the presidential level, or at least make a close race in the East and the industrial Middle West. Mr. Ford carried Connecticut, New Jersey, Michigan and Illinois, and came very near in New York and Ohio. Had he adopted somewhat more progressive policies in the last two years and chosen a more sympathetic running mate, he might easily have reversed the outcome. If Mr. Ford, a drab campaigner, was able to do as well as he did, the opportunity obviously exists for a more exciting and constructive candidate making a moderate appeal.

But the ideological fanaticism of conservative Republicans is so intense that such moderate conservatives as Senator Percy of Illinois and Secretary of Commerce Richardson have become stigmatized in many party circles as hopelessly liberal. In these circumstances, a totally new figure such as Gov.-elect James R. Thompson of Illinois probably has better prospects.

If President-elect Carter can turn his personal triumph in the South into a viable biracial coalition, the Republican Southern strategy will stay wrecked for a long time to come. In that event, Republicans will have to emulate Mr. Ford's course in the recent campaign, building upon GOP strength in the Great Plains and the Mountain States and trying to pull out victory in the East and Middle West. That would augur well for a genuinely competitive two-party system.

But a "big state" strategy can succeed only if Republicans prove themselves responsive to the actual problems of the declining cities and the inflation-strained suburbs. As the defeat of President Ford and Sen. Buckley demonstrated, neither an amiable personality nor an orthodox conservatism is sufficient to rebuild the decayed bases of the once-dominant GOP.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Italy's Crisis

Italy continues to compete with Britain for the title of sick man of the European Community. This situation is an unenviable one for the minority Christian Democrat government, but ironically enough it is perhaps even more so for the Communist party, caught as it is in a kind of limbo between

government and opposition. Mr. Berlinguer, the Communist leader, is the victim of the very success of his own strategy. What is hard to see is how the traditional supporters of the Communist party can accept a classic deflationary policy applied somewhat halfheartedly by a minority Christian Democrat government.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 13, 1901

PARIS—The delay accorded to "chaffeurs" for affixing numbers to their automobiles (capable of a speed of over 30 kilometers an hour on the level), expired last evening, in accordance with the new regulations in France. The number of automobiles submitted to the operation will amount to about 700. But from now on, all cars will have to be so affixed.

Fifty Years Ago

November 13, 1926

NEW YORK—The mystery of the miraculous escapes of Harry Houdini, which for years amazed and entertained the public and royalty in all parts of the world, will probably be never known. For the will of the master conjurer, who died recently in Detroit, fled today gives all his secrets as well as his paraphernalia to his brother Theodore Weiss, who must destroy it upon his death.



Israel and South Africa

By Moshe Decter

NEW YORK—An ominous impression is gaining currency that there exists a sinister relationship between Israel and South Africa. This charge is being disseminated by forces in the Third World, egged on by the Soviet Union. It focuses on Israel's trade and arms sales to South Africa, as evidenced by the controversial resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly on Tuesday that condemned Israel.

It may be deplorable to have commercial dealings with South Africa and it is surely morally intolerable to engage in arms traffic with the apartheid regime. But to single out Israel as the main culprit bespeaks rank cynicism, rampant hypocrisy and anti-Semitic prejudice.

For the truth is—and it can be documented despite determined, systematic efforts by governments to suppress it—that scores of countries trade with South Africa, including 19 black African states: the economic worth of the Africans' dealings, amounting to many hundreds of millions of dollars annually, far outweighs Israel's.

The 19 are Angola, Botswana, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Liberia, Malagasy Republic, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Swaziland, Zaire, Zambia.

Growing Trade

Their economic dealings with South Africa are flourishing and growing: large-scale imports and exports of raw materials, building equipment, pharmaceuticals and foods; airline passengers and freight connections; railway projects; shipping lines; construction of office buildings, hotels and housing; tourism; technical aid in disease control; construction, engineering and metallurgical equipment for copper and diamond mines; financial investments, development loans and long-term credit arrangements.

Moreover, the most striking instance of this symbiotic relationship. Despite the militantly anti-apartheid, anti-Western, Marxist ideology of this newly independent country, its economic relations with Pretoria are varied and thriving. South Africa is its second-highest customer and the largest source (nearly one-half of its total foreign-exchange earnings).

The most astounding aspect, economically and morally, of black Africa's relations with South Africa concerns the blacks who work in South African gold, diamond, platinum, uranium and coal mines.

Hundreds of thousands of migrant laborers from neighboring countries—Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique, Malawi, Angola and others—work under arrangements that can only be described as sweetheart contracts between the black governments and South African companies.

Gold Payments

The nearly 180,000 Mozambican gold miners are paid, for example, only 40 per cent of their wages in South African currency. The remaining 60 per cent is paid not to the workers but to their government, in gold bullion. Only when the miners go home after contracts have expired does their government pay them the rest of their wages, but only in local currency, while the state keeps the gold. This deal gives

Mozambique a profit of over 200 per cent on the sweat of its citizens: a subsidy to the black Marxist state for supplying indentured servants to the white apartheid state.

Israel's dealings with South Africa are outweighed by black Africa. But if it is wrong for Israel, why not for black Africa? And if it is right for black Africa, why not for Israel?

Such are the ironies of the double standard that it will surprise no one to learn that such principled Arab friends of African liberation as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Jordan, Egypt, Dubai and Abu Dhabi traffic with South Africa in oil, tourism, foods, and even arms. Nor are those progressive champions of human rights, the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, averse to dirtying their hands in South Africa trade. A recent International Monetary Fund study shows that in 1974 South Africa exported goods worth some \$5 million to the Soviet bloc, and imported nearly \$25 million worth from it.

The same report shows that South Africa has trade relations, amounting to millions of dollars, with four members of the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid (which recently issued a report condemning Israel for its relations with South Africa): East Germany, Haiti, Hungary, Peru—two rightist dictatorships, and two Communist regimes, united in cant and opportunism.

India Cited

As for Israel's small arms trade (six patrol boats and a missile system for them)—which I do not condone—it is dwarfed into insignificance by the South African arms traffic of other countries. France above all, but also Britain, the United States, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Canada, Jordan, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia have been involved over many years in the sale, licensing or construction of a vast array of military-related equipment amounting to many billions of dollars.

Who are Israel's accusers? India, a leading member of the UN Apartheid Committee, is typical. It brazenly points the finger at Israel while it secretly makes atom bombs out of nuclear materials furnished for peaceful

uses, destroys its people's civil liberties, and practices its own version of apartheid in the treatment of its 80 million wretched untouchables.

What price hypocrisy? Nothing less than peace and justice.

Moshe Decter has long been an analyst of Soviet-Jewish affairs. This article, written for The New York Times, is based on a study he prepared for the American Jewish Congress.

ANKARA—Although the nationalist revolution here started more than half a century ago it has never gained sufficient headway. One result of this sad fact is a growing realization that Turkey is not yet economically qualified to join the European Community, much as it would like to do so for political reasons and a recognition that mass social inequalities combine long after the death of Ataturk, father of the modern republic.

There is continual apologetic reference by its leaders to Turkey "as a developing country." This is, of course, true but is nevertheless puzzling when one considers that it emerged from one of the world's great empires (Ottoman) after World War I and has a long, distinguished tradition of an educated elite.

Yet Turkey's recent fact that even in terms of association with the EEC they are disavowed as compared with former African colonies of France and Britain. Yet some of the latter, which were indeed once colonies of Turkey, are advancing more speedily than their ancient administrators.

Islamic Intrusion

One is often told that women in contemporary Turkey hold a very emancipated position for a Moslem country. This is patently true. But it was true even before World War II. Ataturk also decreed total separation between church and state and banned religious intervention in political affairs.

Even at this moment one can

Italy's Changing View On Immigration to U.S.

By J.W. Anderson

ROME—Italians still think that the United States is a fine place but, increasingly, they wouldn't want to live there. The evidence is in the most sincere sort of poll: The numbers in which they are applying for immigration visas.

It is all part of a deep and subtle change in European views of the United States. It has dawned on them that, after the long boom of the 1960s and two recessions in the 1970s, life now in the United States is hardly any pleasanter or richer than in most of Western Europe.

As recently as five years ago, Italians applied for immigration to the United States at a rate of about 14,000 a year. Currently, the number is running about one-fourth that many.

Why? After all, by Italian standards, unemployment is rather high here. But Italians know that it's about twice as high in the United States.

Home for Christmas

If you are a young Italian, prepared to leave home and seek your fortune in a rich country despite a slack labor market there, why not try West Germany? If you can get a job, wages there are nearly as high as in the United States—and you can take the train home for Christmas.

The overseas grapevine among families and friends operates very efficiently. A university professor here speaks of a cousin, an engineer, who went to live in the United States years ago and for a long time did well. But then came the recession and he was out of a job for six months. Now, the professor says his cousin is working in Iran.

Europeans also appear to worry a good deal about violence in the United States—an astounding idea to any American who remembers the 1960s, when the United States was the sanctuary for a generation of European exiles.

Europeans have always known that there was a lot of random violence in North America, but until recently they (like the Americans) tended to wrap it in the mythology of the Wild West. In the course of the 1960s U.S. perceptions of street violence changed, and that change has filtered across the Atlantic.

No Tuition Woes

It's not only the Italians. The West German middle-class family, to take another case, knows that it pays higher taxes and takes more holidays than its U.S. counterpart. But it also knows that it doesn't have to save money for the children's college tuitions. If the kids are bright enough and

competitive enough to get into the universities, the state pays it. (But admission is, of course, more restrictive than in America, which spends a substantially higher share of wealth on education than France, West Germany or Italy do.)

Europeans have learned the comparison with the U.S. States has become less a matter of absolute differences in standards than of divergent national tastes and values.

The new European view is the mirror opposite of the traditional one that prevailed in the beginning of this decade: the young immigrant's ideal changed, so have the expatriate businessman's.

West German economists say that the rise of the deutsche mark has left West German labor priced. Although rapid productivity gains in West Germany in the 1960s have offset the wages there, at least some businessmen have concluded that they can get even more for their money by putting it into U.S. labor.

Ten years ago, Europeans mentally complained that an overvalued dollar was financing U.S. takeover of European industry. Today there is a current concern among economists on the side of the Atlantic that an overvalued dollar—combined with high European wages—will drive European investment capital North America when it is here to create jobs and ex markets.

Comic Ironies

To an American, this reversal is full of comic irony. But the Europeans who see these trends smile, on the one hand, to find them less surprising. It's quite true that Volvo Volkswagens are hardly going to find cheap labor to man new U.S. factories. But it's true that, without a sharp revision in the traditionally transatlantic wage difference they would never have decided to manufacture cars in the United States.

As the gross disparities in wealth disappear between America and Europe, their economies no longer behave as used to. But perhaps it's more important that people have to think differently about their own countries.

It's conceivable that it no longer dazed by the idea of a golden United States, eventually drop the habit of national self-depreciation that, the past century, has deeply rooted and weakened their political tradition.

Pistol-Packing Turk Students

By C. L. Salzberger

visit backward Anatolian villages near Ankara where women dress as they did a century ago. And there is evidence of growing Islamic intrusion into certain political factions. Moreover, the same kind of violence is growing in the student body at universities that produced the brink of anarchy and army intervention a few years ago in order to restore order.

Last week, when the academic year began—tardily because of previous disorders—newspapers reported among other things: "Three students were apprehended for possession of handguns and three other guns were found with apparently no owners. The police also found sticks of dynamite during the search."

"Also in Istanbul six students carrying firearms were taken into custody. . . Four students suffered gunshot wounds today when armed clashes broke out. . . The General Educational Institute had more police officers parked in front than students. . . A police 'barrier' awaited near the gate, just in case."

The atmosphere is sufficiently uneasy to alarm both intellectual and business elements and to weaken governmental efforts to solve critical foreign policy problems like relations with the United States, relations with Greece, Cyprus. A national election will be held in 11 months and neither of the two main parties in the contest seems ready to agree to any settlement favored by the other—in the hope of fanning chauvinistic vote appeals.

Bulent Ecevit, former premier and leader of the opposition Republican People's party (with 190 out of 400 deputies) told me: "From next March on there will be a heated political campaign. The main problem of Turkish politics is the irreconcilability of the two big parties. I can see no possibility of a strong, effective

government before the 1977

elections. More than this, he accuses government of Premier Demirel who is head of the Justice (180 deputies), of encouraging student violence and ordering police only to oppose left-extremists. Demirel, of course, vigorously denies this. The milder is in coalition with 48 National Salvation rightists and even further right wingers.

The widening rift seems to exclude any chance of a national government based on Republican People's party-Justice party operation, which would repeat almost nine-tenths of the vote and give Turkey a strong interim regime to face and pressing problems abroad now poison relations between vigorous nation and the West.

Verges on Disaster

From an international view it would be obviously sensible. Demirel and Ecevit to pool governmental energies and so ally against a bad emotional sentiment against the U.S. States, provoked by the 48th U.S. congressional arms embargo and a relationship with On that sometimes verges on disaster. Yet, while politicians here act such a national coalition would be logical and give Ankara cohesion needed to negotiate calmly with the strongly-Caramanlis administration. Athens and possibly also to off some of the emotional Americanism growing among masses, those same political leaders all chance of such solution.

Instead they dicker privately about potential future coalition with supernationalistic, norries—should next year's produce another dead heat. A in the meantime, students p pistols in their book bags.

Letters

Dame Flora MacLeod

Re the obituary on my kinswoman, Dame Flora MacLeod, who for 77 years was the only woman among Scotland's 82 clan chiefs (HT, Nov. 6-7). The obituary just didn't add up.

If, in fact, she was born at 10 Downing Street in London (she was)—but . . . as you say . . . "in the home of Sir Stafford Northcote, who was father-in-law of Dame Flora's mother" . . . then, if you figure it all out, she was a Northcote. Impossible! I telephoned relatives in Scotland to get it straight: No, Sir Stafford was her maternal grandfather. Fine, she's a MacLeod—her father was Sir Reginald MacLeod, who married Miss Northcote, who moved into her father's temporary home to give birth to Flora, the couple's only child.

But if Dame Flora was born a MacLeod, then how did she remain a MacLeod and still have

the grandchildren featured in her obituary? As a general rule, a woman has to marry to have children, and therefore grandchildren. Did the inheritor of Dunvegan Castle, "the oldest continually inhabited castle in Scotland" according to the Encyclopedia Britannica—simply create her grandchildren out of thin air? But if not, why is her surname still MacLeod?

No, it seems that Dame Flora MacLeod was plain Mrs. [Hubert] Walter for many years. About the time her father, Sir Reginald, died (1933), leaving her the tax-ridden Dunvegan Castle, her husband, Mr. Walter, also died. So she cheerfully changed her name from Walter back to MacLeod, and proceeded to make her white elephant of a castle into a major tourist attraction in the northern Scottish Isles.

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S.C. Paris 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter H. D'Arcy
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Composition Paritaire No. 94,351

By Peter Osnos

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THE ART MARKET

Breaking Up a Persian Masterpiece

By Souren Melikian

LONDON (IHT).—Next Wednesday, Christie's will sell seven leaves from one of the most beautiful illustrated manuscripts executed in 16th-century Iran, a copy of the 10th-century epic "Shah-Name" (The Book of Kings) by Ferdowsi.

The manuscript to which the leaves belong was commissioned by the founder of the Safavid dynasty, Shah Isma'il (1499-1524), given to his son in 1522 and completed in the royal atelier at Tabriz during the son's reign (1527-1538). Thus a key work of Iranian art, one of the few royal manuscripts that have come down virtually intact—it has 258 miniatures—is being deliberately mutilated.

At present it is the property of Arthur A. Houghton Jr., of Queensbury, Md., onetime trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York and former curator of rare books for the Library of Congress. He gave the museum 78 leaves in 1972. Mr. Houghton, according to the catalogue, acquired the manuscript in 1959.

Little is known of its early history. It was given to Sultan Murad 3d of Turkey by Shah Tahmasp just before his death

Manuscript's Owner Replies

WASHINGTON (IHT).—Arthur A. Houghton Jr., who is putting seven leaves from the "Shah-Name" up for auction at Christie's Nov. 17, defended the sale, saying, "A manuscript such as that cannot be handled—if you turn the pages over many times, you will destroy the whole thing."

Mr. Houghton said on the phone from his home in Queensbury, Md., that the manuscript "had been re-backed once, and none of the leaves were cut out. It was unstitched. All the leaves are completely intact."

Asked to comment on the suggestion by Souren Melikian (see article on this page) that selling the leaves amounted to cultural vandalism, Mr. Houghton said, "Every man has a right to his own opinion. I will leave it up to someone else to decide whether Mr. Melikian's opinion is better than anyone else's."

In 1976, according to Stuart Welch in his "A King's Book of Kings," a popular, lavishly illustrated book about the manuscript.

In 1800, it was still in the Turkish Imperial Library. Around the turn of the century, it found its way into the collection of Baron Edmond de Rothschild. Its superb condition, hardly a trace of damp or worm damage, and, more telling, the glittering appearance of most of the paintings—bears witness to the care with which it was handled in the East. In 1800, the sultan's

librarian took the trouble of writing a synopsis of each miniature on a protective sheet.

Exhibited

The manuscript was first taken apart after it was acquired by Mr. Houghton. In 1962, some leaves were exhibited separately at the Crozier Club. Further exhibition of a few leaves took place in 1968 at M. Knoedler and Company, the well-known old-master gallery in New York, and in 1970 at Asia House, again in New York. The first major step toward dismembering

the royal manuscript came in 1970 when Mr. Houghton gave 78 leaves to the Met. His generosity was hailed. No one paid much attention to the defacing of the splendid work.

From 1974, rumors spread among Iranian dealers that the "Houghton Shah-Name" was on the market and that agents of the Iranian court had been approached. Nothing substantiated the rumors. Then Christie's issued a press release, saying that Mr. Houghton was selling seven "folios" in order to assess the value of his property.

It is hard to believe that a monument of world painting loaded with historical significance could be tampered with in an era which prides itself on protecting cultural heritages. That it should go unnoticed and be sanctioned by persons of good will, or so one assumes, is equally incredible. Imagine what the reaction of the Western art world would be to the news that the Book of Kells now at Trinity College, Dublin, would be divided up and sold as a Flemish polyptych such as Rogier van der Weyden's "Doanaday" at Beaune in the old "hospital" as going to be broken up and sold piecemeal.

Given the Iranian context, the present case is worse. The manuscript has tremendous significance with regard to the history of Iranian painting. In it, the styles developed in the 15th century by the Eastern school of Herat and the Western school of Shiraz are merging into the style that characterized 16th-century painting in the new royal capital, Tabriz, in northwestern Iran. The fusion of the styles and their respective parts vary in degree according to the images and can be appreciated by comparing and contrasting them. This requires the preservation of the manuscript as a whole.

Moreover, several masters, including two of the most famous 16th-century painters, Mir Mo'saver and Dust Mohammad, whose names are inscribed on two miniatures, contributed paintings to the book. In order to verify attributions of other miniatures to them and to measure the influence or differences of these respective artists working on a joint project, the preservation of the work is indispensable.

More important perhaps than art historical considerations is the complex rhythm of this manuscript, which makes its preservation imperative. The rhythm of the succession of paintings in the composition of the painting and even the format. This rhythm is part of the work of art as such. To scatter the paintings is to destroy the rhythm. The individual image is never intended to be looked at alone. It faces a page of text arranged in columns with headings cutting across the columns and the format of the image must be considered in relation to the page

A "Shah-Name" miniature to be sold at Christie's

of calligraphy that it faces. An Iranian scholar, Chahlyar, has recently demonstrated how the modules—the architectural term being the most just in this case—of the calligrapher were used to determine both the format and the key elements of the composition of paintings in a given manuscript.

These rules have remained unknown to the West because most

Western art historians who studied Iranian painting do read Persian and are thus not familiar with calligraphy. Not least, have no access to the Persian sources. Scholarly treatises on painting and calligraphy, excepting single translations of a rather satisfactory order. But again, is hardly an excuse for derision.

LONDON THEATER

Itinerant Players Score With Story of a Migrant

By John Walker

LONDON, Nov. 12 (IHT).—There are great benefits to be gained from watching the best of small touring productions. Itinerant theater groups often display ensemble skills that are larger, more secure companies. And, from convenience and necessity, they are encouraged to stretch their imaginations, to achieve dramatic effects by simple and limited means.

Foco Novo's production at the Hampstead Theatre Club of "A Seventh Man" is an excellent example of this type of theater. The author, Adrian Mitchell, has based it on the book by writer John Berger and photographer Jean Mohr on the life and hard times of migrant workers in Europe.

Mr. Mitchell has used the photographs as much as the text to create a tough play, ironically cool in tone, that follows one

worker from the poverty of Turkish village to the desperate existence of a Greek construction camp and, a year later, a richer and a man, to his home—where he covers that he is as much stranger as he was in the strange world of the city.

In a succession of short scenes, the play movingly traces the dislocation of George, leaves his home because he has to buy a tractor to work family's barren land and himself sold into an indentured slavery, in which he is treated less than human—living in a barracks which he leaves to work long hours on the many of a production line.

Informations Along the way, Mr. Mitchell without writing a proper tract, manages to convey a deal of information on this vast labor force, numbering millions, that helps prop Europe's industrialized as providing cheap workers to the dirtiest jobs at the cost of the brutal dislocation of the lives.

That may make "A Seventh Man" sound like a dreary performance. But it has a comic fascination, not only in glimpses of a contemporary but in the sharp observation wit of the writing.

The play's weakness lies, surely, in its most popular moments—many songs that are the text. There is not wrong with them in themselves, the music, composed and played by Dave Brown, is fine. But songs serve merely to soften force of the play and nothing in compensation. Its presence suggests an unnecessary failure of nerve by the makers.

The cast—Joan Ann Mayo, Stefan Kalipha, Stafford Gore, Stewart Preston, Aviva Gold, Alan Hulse, Terry Jackson, Fanny O'Hagan—act well. A variety of parts, Roland R. Steadman's set, consisting of gray wooden boxes and a simple, evocative backdrop, early suggests the cramped many of the migrants' lives, the surrounding wide-open space which they cannot enter.

The play is necessarily a specific, though less factual, than Mr. Berger's book. And point is wider than that, revealing us of a certain colonial exploitation within cities. It suggests not merely corruption of capitalism. It is a problem that comes not merely migrants but workers—the alienation of them from their occupation and from their environment that is part of urban existence.

At the National's Lyttel Theatre is the first English production of Austrian playwright and novelist Thomas Bernhard, "The Force of Habit." It is a little to show why Mr. Bernhard's reputation stands high in Europe.

The play, offering us a clown attempting to rehearse Schubert's "Trout Quintet" in a motley crowd of acrobat, juggler and drunken lion tamer, is an excuse for some philosophical speculation on life and death. It is not helped much by Ralph Moshinsky's production of the heavy-handed playing of Philip Locke, Guy Granger, Brenda Rethy, Ollie Cohen and Warren Clarke, of whom overact in a protean manner.

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ON THE ARTS AGENDA

William Walton's "Troilus and Cressida," first heard at Covent Garden in 1954, returned to the repertoire of the Royal Opera in London on Nov. 12 in a new production staged by Colin Graham and designed by Christopher Morley. André Previn conducted and the cast was headed by Janet Baker and Richard Cassilly in the title parts.

Elizabeth Bainbridge as Evadne, Gerald English as Pandarus, Benjamin Luxon as Diomedes and Richard Van Allen as Calcas. Later performances are scheduled for Nov. 17, 24, 27 and 30.

A large-scale group of exhibitions devoted to commemorating the 75th anniversary of the 1901 Darmstadt Jugendstil exhibition is being held in several places in that West German city until Jan. 30. "Art and Decoration—Precursors of Art Nouveau" is at the Hessisches Landesmuseum; "Academy—Secession—Avant-Garde in 1900" is at the Kunsthalle, and the "Darmstadt Artists' Circle, 1899-1914" is at Mathildenhöhe.

En route to a 15-concert tour of Eastern Europe, the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, under Zubin Mehta, will give a concert Nov. 19 at Royal Albert Hall in London that will include Verdi's "Four Orchestral Pieces," Mozart's "Sinfonia Concertante" with Glenn Dietzow and Alan de Veritch as violin and viola soloists, and Mahler's Symphony No. 1. In addition, on Nov. 18, a chamber music recital by members of the orchestra will be given at the Banqueting House, Whitehall, with Sidney Harth conducting Mozart's "Wind Music" in C minor (K. 388), and with works by Berg, Ravel, William Kraft and Schumann.

Mstislav Rostropovich will conduct the Orchestre de Paris in the first two series of concerts in Paris since the orchestra's return from a tour of the United States, on Nov. 18, 20 and 23. The soprano Galina Vishnevskaya will be the soloist in works by Prokofiev, Rimsky-Korsakov and Shostakovich, and the principal orchestral works will be Shostakovich's Symphony No. 8 (Nov. 18 and 20) and Brahms's Symphony No. 1 (Nov. 23). On Nov. 25 and 27, along with the Brahms symphony, the programs include Haydn's C major Cello Concerto and Mozart's C minor Piano Concerto, with Rostropovich and Vassilios Detsis as the respective soloists.

Bernold Zimmermann's "Die Soldaten" will be mounted for the first time by the Hamburg State Opera on Nov. 27 in a staging by Götz Friedrich, with sets by Josef Svoboda, costumes by Albrecht Mees and with choreography by Fred Howard. Hans Zender will conduct and the cast includes Gabriele Fuchs as Marie, Hanna Schwarz as Charlotte, Harald Schumacher as Wesener, Franz Grundheber as Oberst, Hans-Joachim Beinhorn as Oberstleutnant, and Thomas Herndon as Desportes. Later performances are scheduled for Nov. 30, Dec. 4, 12, 16, Jan. 9 and 14.

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(Continued on Page 10.)


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International Bonds Traded in Europe			Tokyo Exchange			International		
Midday Indexed Prices			November 12, 1976			Stock Indexes		
Dollar Bonds			Price	Yen	Price	Yen	High	Low
in Zealand 94-92	104	165	C. Francon 4-81	81 1/2	87 1/2	Asahi Gash	318	1976
in Zealand 90-88	102	163	Chervon 5-81	80 1/2	89 1/2	A. S. Wals	320	1976
in Zealand 88-86	102	163	Clyde 4-81	80 1/2	89 1/2	Mitsui Ind. Corp.	416	1976
in Zealand 86-84	102	163	Chrysler 5-81	80 1/2	89 1/2	Mitsubishi Corp.	416	1976
in Zealand 84-82	102	163	Chrysler 5-81	80 1/2	89 1/2	Mitsubishi Corp.	416	1976
in Zealand 82-80	102	163	Chrysler 5-81	80 1/2	89 1/2	Mitsubishi Corp.	416	1976
in Zealand 80-78	102	163	Chrysler 5-81	80 1/2	89 1/2	Mitsubishi Corp.	416	1976
in Zealand 78-76	102	163	Chrysler 5-81	80 1/2	89 1/2	Mitsubishi Corp.	416	1976
in Zealand 76-74	102	163	Chrysler 5-81	80 1/2	89 1/2	Mitsubishi Corp.	416	1976
in Zealand 74-72	102	163	Chrysler 5-81	80 1/2	89 1/2	Mitsubishi Corp.	416	1976
in Zealand 72-70	102	163	Chrysler 5-81	80 1/2	89 1/2	Mitsubishi Corp.	416	1976
in Zealand 70-68	102	163	Chrysler 5-81	80 1/2	89 1/2	Mitsubishi Corp.	416	1976
in Zealand 68-66	102	163	Chrysler 5-81	80 1/2	89 1/2	Mitsubishi Corp.	416	1976
in Zealand 66-64	102	163	Chrysler 5-81	80 1/2	89 1/2	Mitsubishi Corp.	416	1976
in Zealand 64-62	102	163	Chrysler 5-81	80 1/2	89 1/2	Mitsubishi Corp.	416	1976
in Zealand 62-60	102	163	Chrysler 5-81	80 1/2	89 1/2	Mitsubishi Corp.	416	1976
in Zealand 60-58	102	163	Chrysler 5-81	80 1/2	89 1/2	Mitsubishi Corp.	416	1976
in Zealand 58-56	102	163	Chrysler 5-81	80 1/2	89 1/2	Mitsubishi Corp.	416	1976
in Zealand 56-54	102	163	Chrysler 5-81	80 1/2	89 1/2	Mitsubishi Corp.	416	1976
in Zealand 54-52	102	163	Chrysler 5-81	80 1/2	89 1/2	Mitsubishi Corp.	416	1976
in Zealand 52-50	102	163	Chrysler 5-81	80 1/2	89 1/2	Mitsubishi Corp.	416	1976
in Zealand 50-48	102	163	Chrysler 5-81	80 1/2	89 1/2	Mitsubishi Corp.	416	1976
in Zealand 48-46	102	163	Chrysler 5-81	80 1/2	89 1/2	Mitsubishi Corp.	416	1976
in Zealand 46-44	102	163	Chrysler 5-81	80 1/2	89 1/2	Mitsubishi Corp.	416	1976
in Zealand 44-42	102	163	Chrysler 5-81	80 1/2	89 1/2	Mitsubishi Corp.	416	1976
in Zealand 42-40	102	163	Chrysler 5-81	80 1/2	89 1/2	Mitsubishi Corp.	416	1976
in Zealand 40-38	102	163	Chrysler 5-81	80 1/2	89 1/2	Mitsubishi Corp.	416	1976
in Zealand 38-36	102	163	Chrysler 5-81	80 1/2	89 1/2	Mitsubishi Corp.	416	1976
in Zealand 36-34	102	163	Chrysler 5-81	80 1/2	89 1/2	Mitsubishi Corp.	416	1976
in Zealand 34-32	102	163	Chrysler 5-81	80 1/2	89 1/2	Mitsubishi Corp.	416	1976
in Zealand 32-30	102	163	Chrysler 5-81	80 1/2	89 1/2	Mitsubishi Corp.	416	1976
in Zealand 30-28	102	163	Chrysler 5-81	80 1/2	89 1/2	Mitsubishi Corp.	416	1976
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in Zealand 26-24	102	163	Chrysler 5-81	80 1/2	89 1/2	Mitsubishi Corp.	416	1976
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in Zealand 8-6	102	163	Chrysler 5-81	80 1/2	89 1/2	Mitsubishi Corp.	416	1976
in Zealand 6-4	102	163	Chrysler 5-81	80 1/2	89 1/2	Mitsubishi Corp.	416	1976
in Zealand 4-2	102	163	Chrysler 5-81	80 1/2	89 1/2	Mitsubishi Corp.	416	1976
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Abu Dhabi (air) ..	\$228.00	114.00	42.00	Greece (air) ... Dr.	3,172.00	1,586.00	843.00	New Zealand (air) \$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Aden (air) ..	\$228.00	114.00	42.00	Hong Kong (air) ..	\$ 228.00	136.50	75.00	Norway (air), N.K.	578.00	289.00	161.00
Alghaziter (air) ..	\$228.00	114.00	42.00	Hungary (air) ..	\$ 118.00	59.00	33.00	Pakistan (air) ..	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Africa, French speak.											
countries (air) ..	\$45.00	22.50	9.00	India (air) ..	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Philippines (air) ..	\$ 273.00	136.50	75.00
Africa, others (air) ..	\$28.00	14.00	6.00	Indonesia (air) ..	\$ 273.00	136.50	75.00	Poland (air) ..	\$ 118.00	59.00	33.00
Algeria (air) ..	\$104.00	42.00	14.00	Iran (air) ..	\$ 171.00	85.50	47.00	Polymeria (F.) (air) \$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Australia (air) ..	\$ 272.00	146.00	81.00	Ireland (air) ..	\$ 118.00	59.00	33.00	Portugal (air) Esc.	2,400.00	1,200.00	787.00
Austria (air) .. Sch.	1,950.00	975.00	525.00	Ireland ..	\$ 51.00	25.50	9.00	Romania (air) ..	\$ 118.00	59.00	33.00
Bahrein (air) ..	\$ 228.00	114.00	42.00	Israel ..	\$ 51.00	25.50	9.00	Saudi Arabia (air) ..	\$ 171.00	85.50	47.00
Belgium ..	\$ 4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00	Israel (air) ..	\$ 171.00	85.50	47.00	Singapore (air) ..	\$ 273.00	136.50	75.00
Burma (air) ..	\$ 273.00	136.50	75.00	Italy ..	Live 75,000.00	37,500.00	21,000.00	S. America (air) ..	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
Belgrade (air) ..	\$ 118.00	59.00	33.00	Japan (air) ..	\$ 228.00	136.50	75.00	Spain (air) ..	Plaza 2,200.00	1,100.00	610.00
Canada (air) ..	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Korea (air) ..	\$ 273.00	136.50	75.00	Sri Lanka (air) ..	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00
China (air) ..	\$ 228.00	136.50	75.00	Kuwait (air) ..	\$ 228.00	114.00	63.00	Sweden (air) ..	\$ 51.00	25.50	9.00
Cyprus (air) ..	\$ 118.00	59.00	33.00	Lebanon (air) ..	\$ 171.00	85.50	47.00	Switzerland ..	\$ 51.00	25.50	9.00
				Libya (air) ..	\$ 171.00	85.50	47.00	Thailand (air) ..	\$ 273.00	136.50	75.00

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Spain Political Parties Legalized by Cortes

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Aden (air) ..	\$228.00	114.00	62.00	Hong Kong (air) ..	\$ 228.00	136.50	75.00	Norway (air), N.K.	578.00	289.00	161.00
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Algeria (air) ..	\$164.00	82.00	46.00	Iran (air) ..	\$ 171.00	85.50	47.00	Polymeria (F.) (air) \$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Australia (air) ..	\$ 272.00	146.00	81.00	Ireland (air) ..	\$ 118.00	59.00	33.00	Portugal (air) Esc.	2,400.00	1,200.00	707.00
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
WILL WENG

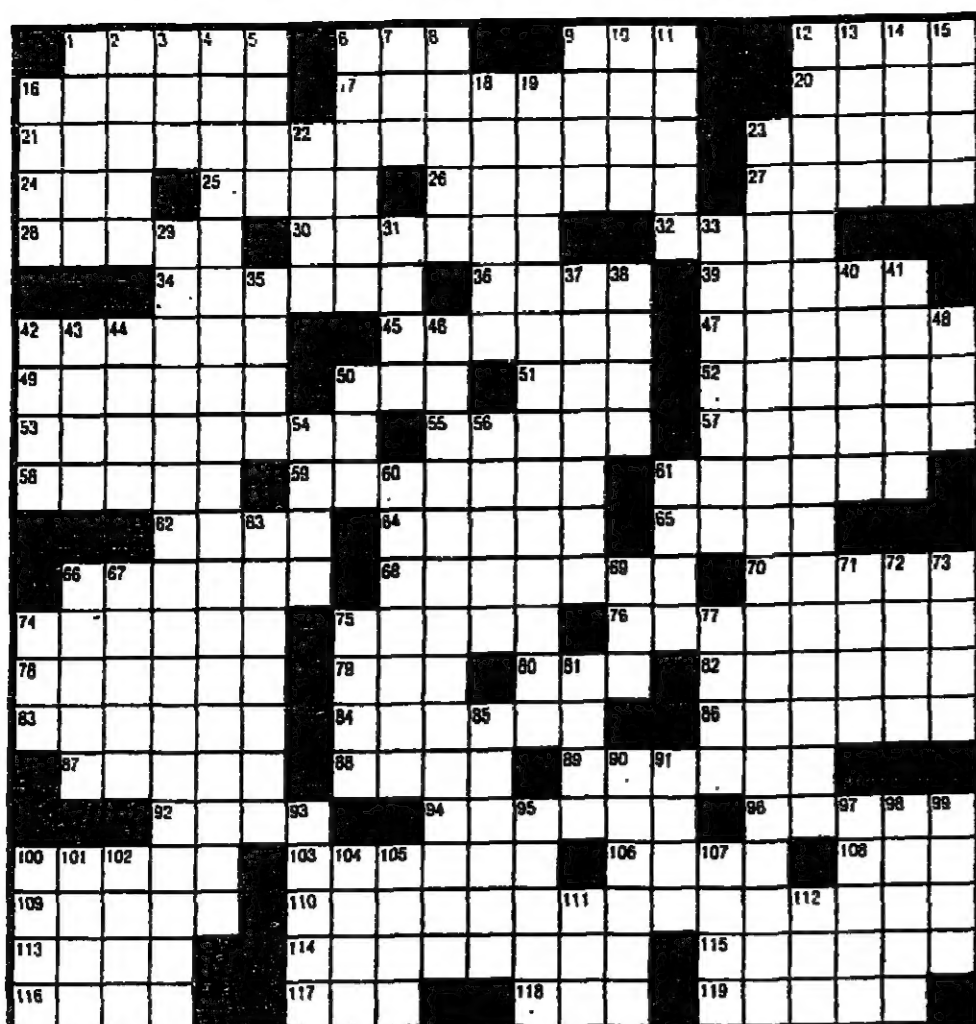
THE ENVELOPE, PLEASE—By Barbara Gillis

ACROSS
1 Track events
2 Drivers' org.
3 Footballer, I.R.
4 Contest
5 New Delhi name
6 Scratch swim
7 Baseball team
8 By the sea
9 Fiddler
10 Dye's partner
11 Like maidens
12 All old
13 Like some
14 music
15 Asian ruler
16 City of
17 Ethiopia
18 Actress Hunt
19 Old date
20 Tapestry
21 Norse classic
22 Caught in
23 Town in Java
24 Israel's flag
25 Dieter's portion
26 Reveal
27 Page number
28 Abbr.
29 Candidate's
30 Withdraw
31 Hint said to
32 have cutting
33 quality
34 Nave
35 Town in Portu-
36 gal
37 Partner
38 Abbr.
39 Synonym
40 Praying figure
41 Ostrich
42 Town near
43 Münster

DOWN
1 Enthusiasm
2 Register
3 Old English
4 Jockey
5 Foreign alliance
6 Libyan eagle
7 Slurry
8 Hole-in-one
9 Tapestry
10 Laborer

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

1. ENTHUSIASM
2. REGISTER
3. OLD ENGLISH
4. JOCKEY
5. FOREIGN ALLIANCE
6. LIBYAN EAGLE
7. SLURRY
8. HOLE-IN-ONE
9. TAPESTRY
10. LABORER
11. LIKE MAIDENS
12. ALL OLD
13. LIKE SOME
14. MUSIC
15. ASIAN RULER
16. CITY OF
17. ETHIOPIA
18. ACTRESS HUNT
19. OLD DATE
20. TAPESTRY
21. NORSE CLASSIC
22. CAUGHT IN
23. TOWN IN JAVA
24. ISRAEL'S FLAG
25. DIETER'S PORTION
26. REVEAL
27. PAGE NUMBER
28. ABBR.
29. CANDIDATE'S
30. WITHDRAW
31. HINT SAID TO
32. HAVE CUTTING
33. QUALITY
34. NAVE
35. TOWN IN PORTUGAL
36. GALL
37. PARTNER
38. ABBR.
39. SYNONYM
40. PRAYING FIGURE
41. OSTRICH
42. TOWN NEAR
43. MUNSTER



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34 Nave
35 Town in Portu-
36 gal
37 Partner
38 Abbr.
39 Synonym
40 Praying figure
41 Ostrich
42 Town near
43 Münster

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALBUQUERQUE	12	53	Clear
AMSTERDAM	7	45	Cloudy
ANKARA	18	64	Unvariable
BOMBAY	28	82	Unvariable
BUDAPEST	11	52	Unvariable
CHICAGO	10	50	Cloudy
COLOMBO	28	82	Unvariable
DUBLIN	10	50	Cloudy
HONG KONG	28	82	Unvariable
KARACHI	28	82	Unvariable
LONDON	10	50	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	14	57	Cloudy

	C	F	
MADRID	11	52	Cloudy
MILAN	9	48	Overcast
MOSCOW	0	32	Overcast
MUMBAI	28	82	Unvariable
NEW YORK	4	39	Cloudy
NICOTIA	11	52	Overcast
OSLO	3	47	Overcast
PARIS	10	50	Cloudy
PRAGUE	10	50	Cloudy
ROME	15	59	Cloudy
SOFIA	9	48	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	8	46	Overcast
TEHRAN	12	54	Partly Cloudy
TEL AVIV	28	82	Unvariable
TOKYO	28	82	Unvariable
VIENNA	10	50	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	3	37	Cloudy
ZURICH	10	50	Overcast

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

BOOKS

BLAMING

By Elizabeth Taylor. Viking. 190 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

WHEN your husband dies, Amy Henderson discovers, how—when that balance is upset—their entire psychic economy is bankrupted. The devastating idea implicit in "Blaming" is that, without a "way of life," such people are lost, that they can no more re-enter the wilderness of random human contact than a zoo-bred lion can return to the bush.

In Amy and Martha, Mrs. Taylor juxtaposes two attitudes toward life in such a way that they seem to mock each other. Martha is a caricature of American nervousness and intrusive curiosity. In Amy's house, she takes up a box of matches, lights them one at a time, and blows them out, as if this was the burning of her own "hard, gem-like flame." She examines her face in Amy's spoons, as if the resulting distortion offered an English view of herself. It is characteristic of Martha that she has bought in Istanbul a large purse and a leather coat, both of which smell terrible.

Here is how Amy sees the novel of Martha's that she has read: "She had not known what to make of that humorless study of sexuality, the desperate foray into a man's—and married man's—world, or, rather, a narrow aspect of it. The stresses and despair, and bloody-mindedness, Martha, of course, is both fascinated with and filled with contempt for Amy's lack of curiosity. Does it imply that she is secure beyond innocent inquiry, or resigned to never knowing everything? Are her silences brave or stupid? Is a place like England pregnant enough with history to permit an end to eschatological questions?"

For all her venturing, Martha receives the most minimal returns: A marriage to Simon, who proposes on impulse when Martha refuses some rather expensive cakes in a café; Martha's one safe gesture turns out to be suicidal; Because she cannot live with Simon, she irrationally assumes that she cannot live with anyone else—or without anyone else.

Amy, of course, muddles through in classical English fashion. She marries her dead husband's closest friend, Gareth, thereby coming as close to replacing the man she has lost and regarding her old existence as she possibly can. "What a life before him, Gareth! I should be far too embarrassed." It is this "embarrassment" which finally excites her and induces her to say yes to him. If we are not sophisticated, or desensitized beyond embarrassment, we have enough emotional face to enable us to survive. Or, to put it more simply, where there's embarrassment, there's hope.

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

PEANUTS

WHO'S THAT MAN RAKING LEAVES?

THE ONE WHO WAVED AT ME? THAT'S AN' THERE... HE LIVES THERE...

YES, I'M WEARING MY RETAINER!!!

EARLY TO BED AND EARLY TO RISE...

GIVES A GUY REASON FOR HIDING HIS EYES.

DEAR, I THINK YOU'RE LYING ON MY KNITTING BAG

YEP—HERE IT IS

SEEMS LIKE TH WOULD'VE KEPT HIM AWAKE

HAVE YOU EVER NOTICED THAT WHEN A GUY'S HAD TOO MUCH TO DRINK, HIS EYES LOOK LIKE LITTLE CROSSES?

YOU'RE CRAZY

THAT'S ONLY IN CARTOONS

OH, YEAH? THEN LOOK AT SARGE

BY GOLLY, YOU'RE RIGHT!

WHERE IS THE STABLEMASTER?

IN HIS OFFICE

WHICH ONE IS THAT?

THE ONE THAT SAYS "WIPE YOUR FEET"

C'MON NOW, LAD, STRAIGHTEN YOURSELF UP, AN' SHE MIGHT LET YOU IN FOR A CHANGE...

I'M QUITE ALL RIGHT, SWEETHEART. COME AN' SEE

NOBODY CAN BE AS SOBER AS YOU LOOK!

MAYBE IN A YEAR OR TWO I'LL BE ABLE TO RETURN TO SCHOOL!

I HOPE SO, MARY!

I'LL HAVE A TABLE FOR YOU IN JUST A FEW MINUTES, DOCTOR!

I'LL WAIT IN THE BAR, OSCAR!

ISN'T THAT DR. GORDON? I NEVER KNEW HE WAS A LONE DRINKER!

MAYBE WE CAN GET HIM TO JOIN US!

THERE, I'VE DONE WHAT I CAN. THEY'RE ON THEIR OWN AND I'M OUT OF IT!

OR SO MARINA THINKS.

DESMOND, ORDER A CAB TO TAKE ME TO THE HELIPORT. A FRIEND'S IN DANGER.

YES, SIR.

JASON'S STARTING HIS CLIMB. I CAN TAKE THE PATH TO THE TOP AND BE READY WHEN HE GETS THERE.

JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

AKQUE

COVAL

GANTOU

FLATES

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumble DRAFT EPOCH PETITE TOWARD

Answer: What a surprised team might be expected to do—CO-OPERATE

DENNIS THE MENACE

"DENNIS! HOW NICE YOU COULD COME AFTER ALL!"

"FORGIVE ME."

Pro Football Weekend

Steelers, Dolphins Tangle, Hoping for Playoffs

BURGH, Nov. 12 (UPI)—The Pittsburgh Steelers and the Miami Dolphins have so much in common that Sunday's game is bound to be a close one.

"We're all in the same boat," Noll said. "So it's a very interesting game."

The Steelers and the Dolphins are the two Super Bowl contenders that got off to rocky starts last year, for some of the reasons.

The Steelers had trouble defensively in the first half, but they were able to get people in position. "Now they're healthy," Noll said. "They're coming on much like right now," he added.

The Dolphins are playing well only given up one touchdown in the last two games, and Noll is moving the ball. They've scored 27 points in two games.

Steelers also were plagued by injuries that Noll said will be done with them. Their turnaround also is impressive statistically, recording three straight wins while scoring 95 points.

Steelers' chances for the playoffs. "With Cincinnati and Baltimore off to such good starts, a win here is necessary to stay in the playoff picture. We not only have to win but we have to continue to improve on both offense and defense because of the caliber of teams we face each week."

The following preview of this weekend's NFL games was prepared by William N. Wallace of The New York Times. Team records are in parentheses.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Miami (5-4-0) at Pittsburgh (5-4-0)—The Steelers have played the last 17 quarters without giving up a touchdown, the last 18 without a point. How do you beat that? The Dolphins' best chance would be for Bob Griese to throw 40 passes. But Don Shula will never allow it. Favorite: Pittsburgh by 10.

Denver (5-4-0) at San Diego (4-5-0)—The Broncos won the first game between these two, 26-0, and have improved while the "new" Chargers look more and more like the old ones. They have lost three in a row with the defense crumbling. Favorite: Denver by 4.

New England (5-3-0) at Baltimore (5-1-0)—This is the biggest game for the Patriots in a decade. If they can win it somehow, they might make the playoffs because the rest of the schedule is easy. Another reason for the Colts' success is that the coach, Ted Marchbanks, makes no speeches.

College Football Weekend

1 Pittsburgh Faces Tormentor of 1975

YORK, Nov. 12 (UPI)—It has an Orange Bowl, but it has West Virginia up the Panthers' "on its mind."

know that good things ahead," coach Johnny Majors said. "But they are what's at stake this afternoon. How important the game moved into the No. 1 position last week, will West Virginia tomorrow play back to 1955.

Majors, going for their 10th victory this season, hold a 10-0 record in the series, and tradition aside, Pitt is 4-4 in 24 games and should be trouble with the Mount-

ainers, whose record stands at 4-5.

However, last season's 17-14 West Virginia upset victory leaves a painful taste in Majors' mouth and he is not about to take anything for granted.

In that game, a walk-on place-kicker named Bill McKenzie kicked a 37-yard field goal as the gun sounded to give the Mountaineers the game and trigger nightlong celebrations in Morgantown.

Nothing for Granted

"This is a game of emotion," Majors says of the regionally televised contest. "We know West Virginia always gets ready for Pitt, and we plan on being ready for them."

Pitt will unveil no surprises—only Tony Dorsett, the extra-

ordinary running back who owns more records than RCA.

Going into tomorrow's encounter, Dorsett holds nine NCAA records and is within striking distance of setting two more in his final two regular season games. The 5-foot-11, 192-pound back, averaging 169.4 yards a game, is 241 yards short of reaching the 6,000-yard mark for a college career, a plateau no one ever has reached.

With an awesome 1,335 yards to his credit this season, the likely Heisman Trophy winner needs 265 more yards to surpass Ed Marinaro's season record.

Pitt, the fifth-highest scoring team in the country with a 34-point-a-game average, also will be relying on the arm of Matt Cavanaugh, who is still recovering from a fibula fracture incurred earlier in the season.

St. Louis (7-2-0) at Los Angeles (5-2-1)—We've got to get more offense," said Chuck Knox, the Rams' coach, and so he has switched quarterbacks—Pat Haden, the Rhodes scholar, for James Harris. The Cardinals are facing a brutal schedule without their big-play man, Mel Gray.

This receiver will miss another game following surgery to repair a broken nose. Favorite: Los Angeles by 5.

Green Bay (4-5-0) at Chicago (4-5-0)—Walker Payton, the Bears'

runner leading the league, needs only 101 more yards to reach 1,000. The Packers' next four games are all against the Bears and Vikings. Coach Bart Starr says, "We've got to win some of them to show improvement." Favorite: Chicago by 9.

Washington (6-2-0) at Atlanta (5-3-0)—Redskins, who have a good shot at the playoffs, are sticking with Joe Theismann at quarterback. He has more mobility than Bill Kilmer and that's needed behind a wobbly offensive line. The only giant among statistical leaders is the punter, Dave Jennings, second best in his conference. Favorite: Washington by 7.

Detroit (4-5-0) at New Orleans (3-7-0)—The Lions like their new coach, Tommy Hudspeth. Many say he's the best they have played for. All of a sudden Greg Landry is leading the conference in passing statistics. Bobby Douglas, who had not played regularly in three years, has come creditably as the Saints' quarterback. Favorite: Detroit by 4.

San Francisco (5-3-0) at Atlanta (5-3-0)—Del Williams, the 49er running back beginning to make a name, will miss this game because of an eye injury. Tommy Nobis, who has been with the Falcons since their start in 1966, is miffed and skipped practice for a day. He says some of his teammates are not trying and he may retire. Favorite: San Francisco by 9.

Seattle (2-7-0) at Minnesota (7-1-1)—The Seahawks believe they can set a record for expansion team victories, four in first season. But they are not counting on this one. The Vikings are pushing Sammy White, their receiver, as rookie of the year. Favorite: Minnesota by 20.

Philadelphia (3-6-0) at Cleveland (5-4-0)—The Browns are in a quarterback turmoil and turn back to Brian Sipe, who bailed out last week's starter, Mike Phipps. The Eagles' goal is to ruin someone else's season. They are getting meaner and meaner with Oakland, Washington and Dallas ahead. Favorite: Cleveland by 7.

Monday Night

Buffalo (2-7-0) at Dallas (5-1-0)—Tom Landry is dissatisfied with his running backs and will try some new ones like Charlie Young and Scott Ladd. He seems to have dozens. The Bills have had a terrible season and the fans are blaming the owner, Ralph Wilson. Favorite: Dallas by 14.

INTERCONFERENCE

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AMERICAN CONFERENCE				
Rushing				
	All	Yds	Avg	TD
Baltimore	208	887	4.3	3
Cleveland	150	829	5.5	4
San Francisco	144	715	4.9	1
Pittsburgh	139	735	5.3	11
Denver	103	701	6.8	4
Buffalo	100	680	6.8	4
San Diego	98	650	6.6	1
Houston	114	528	4.7	1
San Oakland	131	521	4.0	0
San Diego	104	489	4.7	3
Passing (30 attempts)				
	All	Yds	Avg	TD
Atlanta	223	1237	5.5	18
Atlanta	212	1209	5.7	18
Buffalo	151	74	0.5	0
San Diego	139	650	4.7	1
San Francisco	139	650	4.7	1
Cincinnati	111	123	1.1	0
Kansas City	100	574	5.7	18
San Francisco	118	574	4.8	10
Houston	100	541	5.4	18
Denver	194	90	0.5	0
Receiving				
	All	Yds	Avg	TD
Atlanta	41	554	13.5	8
Buffalo	41	336	8.2	1
San Francisco	37	554	15.0	1
San Diego	37	493	13.3	0
San Francisco	36	614	17.0	4
Houston	35	554	15.8	10
San Francisco	32	238	7.4	2
San Francisco	31	485	15.7	9
San Francisco	31	419	13.5	9
Scoring				
	TD	Exp	FG	Pts
Pittsburgh	11	0	0	66
San Francisco	0	39	11	68
San Francisco	0	34	11	68
San Francisco	0	23	13	68
San Francisco	0	20	13	59
San Francisco	0	17	13	59
San Francisco	0	17	13	59
San Francisco	0	17	13	59
San Francisco	0	17	13	59
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NATIONAL CONFERENCE				
Rushing				
	All	Yds	Avg	TD
Payton, Chicago	208	889	4.3	11
Williams, San Francisco	157	889	5.7	4
Foreman, Minnesota	157	759	4.8	11
McCartoon, Los Angeles	150	740	4.9	4
Thomas, Washington	151	633	4.2	4
Orin, St. Louis	136	640	4.7	1
Orin, St. Louis	140	553	4.0	1
Bussey, Detroit	121	521	4.3	2
Kolar, New York	115	523	4.5	2
Conley, New York	126	481	3.8	2
Passing (30 attempts)				
	All	Yds	Avg	TD
Landry, Detroit	168	100	0.6	0
Staubach, Dallas	124	142	0.4	0
Harris, Los Angeles	123	77	0.6	0
Harris, St. Louis	147	67	0.4	0
Tarkenton, Minnesota	146	153	0.1	0
Finkel, San Francisco	141	89	0.6	0
O'Dowd, M.C.	108	56	0.5	0
Theismann, Washington	123	63	0.5	0
Bryant, Philadelphia	214	128	0.6	0
Morison, New York	193	107	0.6	0
Receiving				
	All	Yds	Avg	TD
Grant, Washington	40	630	15.8	8
Foreman, Minnesota	40	438	10.9	1
D. Pearson, Dallas	35	590	16.9	8
S. White, Minnesota	34	551	16.2	3
Largent, Seattle	33	450	13.6	2
Harris, St. Louis	33	444	13.5	1
Dupree, Dallas	30	506	16.9	2
Orin, St. Louis	29	429	14.8	2
McClanahan, Minnesota	30	217	7.3	1
Tucker, New York	29	305	10.5	1
Scoring				
	TD	Exp	FG	Pts
Foreman, Minnesota	12	0	0	72
Harris, Dallas	0	24	14	68
Payton, Chicago	0	11	11	68
Bakken, St. Louis	0	23	14	64
Con, Minnesota	0	20	13	59
San Francisco	0	17	13	59
Dumpey, Los Angeles	0	20	10	50
Mincey, Washington	0	20	10	50
Starr, N.C.	0	14	12	50

Lydell Mitchell

American Conference rushing leader.

American Jockeys Take a Clockwise Spin on Japanese Racetracks

Andrew H. Malcolm

Nov. 12 (NYT)—The re well paid. First class board are free. Races only on weekends. The in the wrong way. The re orderly and quiet. Who is English or Spanish hills on the tracks and at the race course is handy and polite.

than that, horse racing is pretty much the same. It is in the United States where the American jockeys are discovering this unusual jockey arrangement between the eastern United

"The whole thing is just unbelievable," said Menotti Aristone, one of the six jockeys. "I never met people like this in my life. We're treated like royalty."

The other American riders are Gary Mineau, Daryl Montoya, Jose Rodriguez, Doug Thomas and Jorge Velasquez, who participated only in the first weekend's activities before leaving.

In their first race at the Kyoto race course, on Saturday, only Thomas of the Americans was among the top finishers. The next day, after becoming familiar with the track competition, Thomas won, Velasquez was third, Mineau fourth, Aristone fifth and Montoya sixth. The purse was \$30,000.

This weekend the six Yankees will compete at the Tokyo race course.

According to Chuzi Takahashi of the Japan Racing Association, the idea, which will likely be repeated, sprouted two years ago when jockeys of five nations were invited to Japan. The U.S. style of riding appealed more to those involved in Japanese horse racing, which dates back to feudal times.

Also, publicity surrounding an international sports competition in Japan draws extra-large paying crowds. In recent years this

Gary Mineau, a 32-year-old jockey who usually races at Suffolk Downs in Boston and Rockingham Park in New Hampshire, found it a little strange to race clockwise in Kyoto. The slight hills on the course required extra thinking. He found the horses very quiet, not high-strung like the U.S. animals bred for speed.

has resulted in a home-run hitting contest between Hank Aaron and Sadaharu Oh, Japan's premier slugger, during a tour of Japan by the New York Mets, and in a series of football games—one between U.S. All-Stars and Japanese players, one between Morgan State and Grambling, and one between the San Diego Chargers and the St. Louis Cardinals.

Last summer Muhammad Ali, the heavyweight boxing champion, faced Antonio Inoki, the Japanese wrestler, here.

"They're not rowdy," said Mineau. "You get thousands of people in those trilevel grandstands and you can still hear a pin drop. They're very polite. It must be their culture."

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Last year in Japan horse rac-

ing drew 39 million spectators, almost as many as attended bicycle races or motorboat races, on which fans may also bet. In 1975, the bettors wagered 1.5 trillion yen on horse races. That's \$5.3 billion.

There are 37 race tracks in Japan, all run by the government. "The racing facilities here are far better than in the States," Aristone said. "They are simply beautiful. Every track is like Belmont. Money is no object here. They do everything the right way. We could take a real lesson from this."

"It's a shame," he added, "that the Japanese don't have the quality of horses to match."

Thomas estimated that the best horses here might bring upward of \$20,000 while some he has seen might be worth only \$3,000.

The Americans, whose crouching style with short stirrups greatly intrigues the Japanese, felt Japanese jockeys had a definite advantage in knowledge of the local courses.

"In Kyoto on Saturday," Aristone said, "I should have won that one. I was coming down to the stretch, and all of a sudden there's no more fence or hedge or nothing. There was room to drive 20 horses through.



Associated Press

A Chris Evert return in the 1976 Wightman Cup tournament.

Gottfried Finally Beats Borg, Gains Semifinals in Stockholm

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 12 (AP)—Brian Gottfried fought off a match point and knocked Wimbledon champion Bjorn Borg out of the \$150,000 Stockholm Open tennis tournament today to reach the semifinals for the first time.

Gottfried, seeded eighth, won the tense two-hour battle, 6-3, 4-6, 7-6. The American saved a match point when trailing 5-6 in the tiebreaker and then held on to win it, 6-4, with a cracking backhand passing shot on the line.

It was sweet revenge for the 24-year-old who lost two tough four-setters to the Swede in fourth-round matches at Wimbledon and the U.S. Open at Forest Hills this year. Gottfried also lost his previous matches with Borg three years ago here and the following year at the U.S. court championships at Indianapolis.

Gottfried, ranked No. 6 in the United States, takes on Spain's Manuel Orantes in the semifinals tomorrow.

Orantes, the third seed, earlier scored an easy 6-4, 6-3 triumph in his quarterfinal against unseeded Haroon Rahim, a Pakistani who turned 27 today.

Borg, seeded second, behind American Jimmy Connors, had many chances to break through Gottfried's service late in the decisive set, but he blew them all.

After trading easy service breaks, the determined American saved six break points in a marathon ninth game which lasted more than 10 minutes. Gottfried finally held his service to lead, 4-6, after Borg netted a weak backhand return.

Borg held for 5-5 and then missed another break point in the eleventh game, once again returning a looping ball that Gottfried smashed in.</

